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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Aldrich-Plowman contested election case from Alabama was considered yesterday in the House of Representatives; argument was not completed when the House adjourned. —— In the Senate, Allen, of Nebraska, offered as an amendment to an appropriation bill a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents; Senators Cannon, of Utah, and Mason, of Illinois, also offered resolutions for the relief of the insurgents. —Earthquake shocks continue in Asia Minor; many persons have been killed and thousands are homeless. —The Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo will go direct to Havana and thence to New York. —— The trial of Zola, novelist, in the Assize Court, Paris, was continued yesterday; when court adjourned an unsuccessful attempt was made to mob the prisoner. —Senator Pettigrew, in executive session, spoke against the annexation of Hawaii. —— Two companies of U. S. troops will be sent to Alaska immediately to preserve order. —— Copy of a letter signed by De Lome, Spanish Minister in Washington, D. C., is published, in which President McKinley is referred to as a low politician who desires to stand well with the jingoes of his party; the letter is denounced by the Spaniards as a forgery. —The mutilated body of a man supposed to have been murdered found in East river, New York city. —— The Luetgert murder case, Chicago, is expected to go to the jury to-day. —— Gen. Blanco has prohibited newspapers in Havana from making disparaging allusions to autonomy or the efforts being made to secure peace. —— The Marquis of Salisbury says he has received assurances from Russia that any port it may open in China will be open to free commerce. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent.; last loan at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 6 1-16c; flour was weak early, but rallied later with wheat and closed firmly held; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 red $1.04½; corn—spot firm, No. 2 36c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine firm at 34½@35c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 35 deg.; 8 P. M., 56 deg.; maximum, 57 deg.; minimum, 34 deg.; mean, 46 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .21.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Conditions have remained nearly stationary, with high barometer prevailing over the eastern and southern sections and a trough of low barometer over the western central valleys. Cloudiness has increased somewhat over the South with light showers reported from Georgia, Mississippi and Western Tennessee. Light rain is now falling over the lower lakes, cloudiness prevails over the central west and fair weather over the east. It is generally warmer over all sections.

Local forecast to 12 midnight Wednesday:—Partly cloudy, warmer weather, with possibly light showers at night, east to southeast winds.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 3.6 feet.

Port Almanac---February 9.

Sun Rises	6.55 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.34 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 39 M.
High Water at Southport	9.12 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	10.52 A. M.

A snuff company has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $10,000,000. That's not to be sneezed at.

A Kansas bishop has begun a crusade against gum chewing. The good man has undertaken a large-sized job, and should receive encouragement and support.

As a deficit-producer the Dingley tariff has proved a success. The deficit since July 1, 1897 amounts to $32,000,000, with every indication of continuing to grow.

Perhaps the reason why Miss Bradley who is to christen the Kentucky decided to do it with water, was because that forty-year old bottle of Bourbon could not be found.

Explorer Nansen couldn't stand the racket of lecturing in this country, and declares that it is harder than pole pursuing. But he couldn't make $500 or $600 a day pole hunting.

A citizen of New Baltimore, Pa., died the other day aged 102. At the age of 82 he concluded he would do some reforming and abandoned the use of tobacco. His father lived to the age of 107.

The oldest house in the United States is said to be in St. Augustine, Fla., built by Spanish monks in 1564, with a composition of seashells and mortar. It is still habitable and is used as a winter residence by the owner.

Considerable Peoria, Ill., whiskey is being shipped to Japan, not to exhilarate the Japs but to use in the manufacture of smokeless powder. If they loaded their guns with this fluid no army could stand up against them. It is red hot.

The breezy liar as well as the gold pursuer is abroad in the Klondike country. His latest contribution is the discovery of a cave filled with ice in which are embeded the carcasses of a lot of animals resembling the buffalo, but smaller. So far only three have been gouged out; although it is supposed there are about 300 packed away in this nature's mammoth refrigerator. The Indian discoverer thinks he has struck it fat, and refused an offer of $20,000 for his find.

Tombstones do not always tell the truth, but it isn't often that they are accused of slander. A Kentucky man has sued the grand-father and father of a young man who is dead for $20,000 damages, because they had inscribed on his tombstone: "He Fell by An Assassin's Hand." The young man who is dead was stabbed to death about twelve years ago, when they were both boys, by the man who sues for damages.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has refused a widow a pension for the reason that she is the owner of considerable property and has ample means for her support. If this rule were generally applied, it would save a good deal of money now paid out under the dependent pension law to people who are well able to provide for themselves.

A good roads advocate in Louisville, Ky., figures out that the farmers of Jefferson county lose annually by bad roads $250,000, and that if they had good turnpikes their lands would be enhanced in value $2,400,000. This applies with more or less force to every county in the United States that hasn't good roads.

The latest in the way of matches is a paper match, made from rolled paper, steeped in a solution of wax, stearine or other substance, which holds it together and burns with a bright, smokeless and colorless flame. It is ignited by friction, and is lighter and cheaper than the wooden match.

A Philadelphia man has secured a 15,000 acre patch of ground in New Mexico, where he proposes to engage in goat culture. He will start with a little flock of 5,000. He wants their pelts, and is persuaded that that is the climate to produce the desired quality.

The Atlantic Monthly for February presents a fine list of contents, varied and interesting, some entertaining and others both entertaining and instructive. There is nothing trifling in it. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., No. 11 East Seventeenth street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. W. Sanders—Honey.
Palace Bakery—Choice fruit.
Opera House—Wilbur Opera Co.
Wilkes Morris—Commissioner's sale

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Geo. Harrelson, of Clarendon, is in the city.

— Mr. N. A. Currie, of Clarkton, is at the Orton.

— Mr. D. J. Swindell, of Rocky Mount, was here yesterday.

Dr. Thos. A. Norment, of Lumberton, is a guest at the Orton.

— Mr. C. P. Edwards, of Darlington, S. C., is registered at the Orton.

— Mr. J. M. Beatty, a merchant of Summerfield, is in the city on business.

— Mr. T. A. Houghton, of Washington, N. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. G. H. Gray, of Shallotte, was a welcome visitor at this office yesterday.

— Mrs. Burdis Anderson and child, of Hub, are registered at the Orton.

— Mr. J. T. Westbrook, of Harrison's Creek, gave the STAR a pleasant call yesterday.

— Mr. W. G. Fussell, of Rose Hill, was here yesterday, calling on the wholesale merchants.

— Mr. M. W. Teachy, a well known merchant and depot agent at Teachy's, was in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. W. F. English and J. A. Westbrook, prominent truckers of Mount Olive, are registered at the Orton.

— Miss Della Clark, daughter of Capt. Haywood Clark, arrived in the city yesterday from Portsmouth, in company with her father, and is stopping at the Orton.

— Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Farriss left yesterday afternoon for Henderson to attend the marriage of Mrs. Farriss' sister, Miss Annie Betts, to Mr. Robert Weston.

— Mr. F. M. King, of Philadelphia, a former well-known citizen and merchant of Wilmington, is in the city on a visit to relatives. He is a son-in-law of the late Mrs. Clara W. Springer. Mr. King has been here several days.

The STAR was pleased to have a call yesterday from Mr. Ira Lennon, one of the leading farmers and citizens of Columbus county. He is one of those who see the necessity of diversifying crops and will this year raise tobacco, strawberries and truck along with the usual farm products.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The hose reel broken up Monday is to be repaired.

— Eyota Tribe of Red Men will adopt a pale-face to-night.

— Both L'Agile and L'Arioso German Clubs will probably give another german each before the season is over.

— The quarterly conference for Grace and Bladen Street Methodist churches will be held next Monday night.

— Charlotte has another case of small-pox, but it is so mild that some of the doctors have diagnosed it as varioloid.

— The fire laddies are sincerely thankful to Mrs. Peter Mohr for the hot coffee and cake she served to them during Sunday's early morning fire.

— The steam tug *Buck* took down a party of hunters last night to Bald Head Island to hunt coons. Mr. Frank Risley planned the hunting party.

— The articles of incorporation for The Worth Company were received from the Secretary of State yesterday by Col. Taylor, Clerk of the Court.

— Robt. Logan was committed to jail yesterday by Justice McEvans in default of a $50 bond, on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon and carrying concealed weapon.

— There were two cases before Mayor Wright yesterday. John Smith, an English sailor, was made to pay $5.35 for disorderly conduct, and a tramp was ordered escorted to the city limits.

— An alarm of fire at 6.05 P. M. yesterday was caused by a defective chimney at No. 821 Green street, owned by Mr. DuBrutz Cutlar, Jr., and occupied by Halie Myniger. There was no damage.

— Quite a number of popular periodicals are to be very soon added to the reading room at the club apartments of the O. A. N. club. Dr. Strange has a number of other improvements in contemplation.

— The British steamship *Lucina*, Capt. Creese, was cleared yesterday for Bremen, Germany, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with a cargo of 8,172 bales of cotton, valued at $265,956. The *Lucina* was the only cotton steamer in port.

— Next Tuesday night a parlor entertainment, benefit Grace church organ fund, will be given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shaw No. 314 North Fourth street. There will be an enjoyable programme and seasonable refreshments will be served.

— The Art Department of Sorosis met yesterday at the home of the chairman, Miss Anna Savage, No. 120 South Third street. There was a good attendance and quite a profitable and pleasant hour was spent. Their next meeting will be Tuesday the 22nd. The Literary Department meets to-day at Mrs. Chadbourn's on Front street.

WILBUR OPERA COMPANY.

Another Fine Performance---"The Royal Middy"---Living Pictures---Matinee To-day.

Those who were fortunate enough to witness the first performance of the Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Company on Monday night, attested their appreciation by being present at last night's performance and inducing their neighbors to go. To spend a pleasant evening by seeing a clear, clean, up to-date play and the characters protrayed by artists in their respective roles, is an innocent amusement, time and money well spent. So, the writer feels assured that the audience will heartily agree with him in this statement of last night's performance, when this company once more graced the footlights in the three act comic opera "The Royal Middy." That charming little actress, Miss Susie Kirwin, as *Fanchette Michel*, a Parisian actress, sustained this role with all the ease and grace which she is gifted with, and if on the previous night she charmed her audience, last night she certainly captivated them. She has a sweet clear voice, and her charming manners and winning ways are enough to have gained for her the reputation she has so deservingly earned. Miss Baxter, as *Mary, Queen of Portugal*, played her part well. She has a sweet voice, and her first appearance was greeted with applause. Messrs. Ferguson, Fuller and Ellwanger have good voices and their parts were sustained well. Last, but not least, we have Messrs. Harvey and Muzzy, the comedians. Although their parts were not prominent enough for them to display their talent, still they made all that possibly could have been out of these characters.

The enjoyable evening closed with Wilbur's high art living pictures, which are simply grand and worth the price of admission alone. To-night they will display an entire new set of pictures, with Strauss, the Waltz King's "Queen's Lace Handkerchief." Matinee, the "Bohemian Girl." The curtain rises, 2.45 sharp, admission 25 cents.

"Love and Mushrooms."

This will be the title of a one-act comedy that will form an interesting part of an entertainment to be given at St. James' parish house next Tuesday night, February 15th, by St. Cecilia Circle of the Woman's Auxiliary. There will be also some advertisement tableaux that promise to afford no little amusement. Persons desiring tickets will have an opportunity of purchasing from little girls who will go around to sell them.

AT REST IN OAKDALE.

Funeral Services of the Late Mr. Michael Cronly and Mr. Chas. W. Bradley—The Pall Bearers, etc.

The remains of the late Mr. Charles W. Bradley, who died in Raleigh Monday, arrived here yesterday at 12:05 P. M. over the Seaboard Air Line. The funeral took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon from St. James' Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. Robert Strange, the rector, assisted by the Right Reverend Bishop A. A. Watson, conducted the services for the dead in the midst of a number of sorrowing relatives and friends. The hymns rendered were "Just as I am." and "There is a Blessed Home," and the choir was composed of Miss Ada Cooper, Miss Fair Payne and Mr. Eugene Beery.

The interment was at Oakdale Cemetery, and upon the grave flowers were placed. The pall bearers were Messrs. Thomas Hardin, Stephen Jewett, Bradley Wooten, J. H. Boatwright, H. B. Jewett and Dr. R. D. Jewett.

Funeral of Mr. M. Cronly.

The funeral of the late Mr. Michael Cronly, who entered into rest last Sunday morning, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 215 South Third street. There was a large gathering of friends and acquaintances, many of those present being business men and showing by their presence the high regard which the business community had felt for the deceased.

The solemn services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, pastor pro tem. of the First Presbyterian Church. The hymns, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer My God to Thee," were rendered by a choir composed of Mrs. C. H. Robinson, Mrs. R. N. Sweet, and Messrs. W. H. Northrop and C. H. Robinson.

At the conclusion of the services at the house, the long funeral procession moved to Oakdale cemetery where the remains were placed in their last resting place. The mound was strewn with beautiful flowers.

The honorary pall-bearers were Col, Jas. G. Burr, Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy, Dr. W. W. Harriss, and Messrs. Wilkes Morris, A. D. Cazaux, and J. Alves Walker. The following gentlemen were the active pall-bearers: Capt. Jno. F. Divine, Capt. W. P. Oldham, Capt. T. C. Lewis, and Messrs H. C. McQueen, William Latimer, T. O. Bunting, Junius Davis, and W. H. Northrop.

TRUCK AND FRUIT GROWERS.

The Eastern Carolina Association Making Arrangements for Moving the Strawberry Crop.

The Transportation Committee of the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers Association was in session here yesterday. Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, is the chairman of this Committee and he has the privilege of selecting two others to work along with him. Yesterday Messrs. G. W. and J. S. Westbrook acted with Mr. Brown.

Propositions of the California Fruit Transportation Company, the California Fruit Express Company and the Armour Fruit Express Line are being considered by the committee, but it will be some time yet before it is definitely decided which company will get the work. Mr. Brown is confident, however, that arrangements in every way satisfactory to the truckers will be made.

Mr. C. W. Woodward, of the C. F. T. Company, and Mr. A. S. Maynard, of the C. F. "X." Company, were both here yesterday treating with the committee, and a proposition from the Armour line with full details in writing was considered.

The Association is branching out into wider fields and considers as within its province the removing of every barrier that obstructs the transportation of the strawberry crop. So it now looks to the correction of objectionable tariff regulations on the Canadian border. Mr. Brown, chairman of the Executive Committee, is instructed to negotiate with the Treasury Department and see if arrangements cannot be made whereby fruit can be transported directly across without being detained on the border line and in many cases being seriously damaged by the delay.

Capt. Smith's Case.

The trial of the case in which Capt. H. D. Smith and two officers, H. S. Smith and J. Wilde, of the revenue cutter *Morrill*, are charged with an aggravated assault upon Joshua Green, colored, is now set for trial before Justice F. B. Rice at 10 o'clock this morning. When the case was called before Justice Bunting yesterday the attorneys for the defence, Messrs. Ricaud & Bryan, made affidavit that in their opinion justice could not be had in Bunting's court. Hence the transfer to Justice T. B. Rice. As has been heretofore stated in the STAR, Messrs. Marsden and Jno. D. Bellamy represent the prosecution.

Tariff Association.

The joint committees from the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange and the Merchants' Association report progress in their canvass of the city for the purpose of securing funds for the maintenance of the Tariff Association. The canvass is being made very thorough and every business man is given an opportunity to join in the movement.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Arrangements Completed for a Grand Affair to Take Place Next May.

THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

Recently Organized in Wilmington Will Have Control—Will Begin at Once to Practice—Other Engagements of the Festival Co.

It is now settled that Wilmington will have a grand May Festival, and that it will be held about the third week in May, the exact date not having as yet been fixed.

Yesterday afternoon there was a conference between Mr. J. S. Atkinson, representing the May Musical Festival Company, and the executive committee of the Wilmington Musical Association, and it was at this meeting that the contract was signed. So that the event is now to be held under the auspices of that Association.

The Y. M. C. A. had expected the Festival under its auspices, but finding that the Musical Association wished the exclusive control, gracefully gave way, notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Diggs had conducted the correspondence and completed some of the arrangements.

As has been heretofore stated in the STAR, there are forty excellent musical artists constituting the May Musical Festival Company, besides ten excellent soloists. The Musical Association will of course supply the choruses.

They will begin at once to practice Stabat Mater and other musical selections, to be rendered during the Festival. It is very probable that a finale for one evening will be a full orchestra and chorus rendition of "Carolina, Carolina."

The historical company will make twelve engagements in the South. Engagements other than at Wilmington already contracted for are Nashville, Knoxville, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte.

The committee which closed the contract with Mr. Atkinson yesterday was as follows: Messrs. J. W. Reilly, Capt. Jas. I. Metts, A. S. Holden and E. H. Munson. Mrs. A. M. Waddell was also present by invitation.

The Association is to get a per cent. of the gross receipts. There will be an advance sale of tickets.

"FREE MASONS' HALL."

Interesting Address by Eugene Martin, Esq., Before Members of the Fraternity in St. John's Hall.

At the regular monthly communication of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, held last night in St. John's Hall, the members of the different Masonic lodges enjoyed a literary treat in the shape of a prepared address by Eugene S. Martin, Esq., who has several times delighted the members of the Order with sketches of the landmarks in Wilmington Masonry.

Last night he read a sketch of "Free Masons' Hall," the two-story brick building on Orange street between Front and Second. The building is now occupied as a dwelling house, but it is quite generally known as having been used for a long time as a Masonic lodge. The lot upon which it was erected was conveyed on January 25, 1803, from Peter Carpenter to Anthony B. Toomer, High Priest of Concord Chapter, and Gilbert Geer, Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge. In 1804 the building was erected and the name "Free Masons' Hall" given it from the great Free Masons' Hall in London. Many interesting facts in the history of the building Mr. Martin brought out, and he also spoke of the Masonic building which years ago occupied the middle of the block forming the southeast corner of Front and Red Cross streets—a location then quite in the outskirts of the city. After this the lot was sold to the old Front Street Methodist church and the property on Market street now in use was purchased.

MARRIAGE IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Arthur B. Skelding, of Wilmington, and Miss Clara Dorothy Ames.

Mr. Arthur Bertram Skelding, General Manager of the Wilmington Street Railway Company, was married at high noon yesterday to Miss Clara Dorothy Ames, daughter of Rev. Jno. G. Ames, at the residence of the bride's father, 1600 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C. Mr. H. M. Chase, of Wilmington, acted as best man. The happy couple left on the Congressional Limited yesterday afternoon for a tour of the Northern cities, and will also visit Mr. Skelding's relations at Northford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Skelding will be at home after March 1st, at No. 520 South Third street.

The STAR tenders its sincere good wishes.

FREIGHT BUREAU.

EDITOR STAR—A freight bureau would accomplish more lasting results for our business interests than any movement ever set afoot for the future welfare of our city. Every citizen is interested in this enterprise. The demand of our business interests to be put on a parity of freight rates with competitive points is only to ask that we be given equal advantages in the race to build up commerce and stimulate industry. The common good is individual opportunity. To better our facilities is to encourage investment of capital and attract immigration. Let every business man (we are all business men) support the movement by subscribing liberally to the bureau fund. MERCHANT.

A SKIRMISH DRILL.

The Wilmington Light Infantry Turned Out in Strong Force Last Night.

FOUGHT A MOCK BATTLE.

Armed With Rifles and Twenty Rounds of Blank Cartridges—Inspection Held at the Armory.

The exhibition skirmish drill by the Wilmington Light Infantry last night was one of the most satisfactory in the history of the company. The inspection by Capt. MacRae was at the armory at 8 o'clock and the company went at once to the Rhodes farm, east of Wilmington. They made the trip in wagons, and a merry crowd they were.

The company went out thirty-six strong and carried twenty rounds of blank cartridges. When they reached the grounds where the mock battle was to be fought the company was divided into two sections, one commanded by Capt. Don MacRae and the other by Sergeant G. A. Cardwell, acting as lieutenant. All movements of the skirmish drill were admirably executed, closing with a series of rushes upon the enemy. The first lines advanced upon each other in double time, falling upon the ground to fire. Then the second lines would advance about thirty paces in front of the first, sinking to the ground and firing as the first had done. At one time the line of battle was fully a half mile long.

The boys made the welkin ring for about two hours and put up a pretty as well as an exciting fight.

When the company returned to the armory Capt. MacRae presented each of the squad who participated in the exhibition drill at the Opera House when The Substitute was rendered, with a large-size photograph of the squad as they appeared on that occasion.

It is very probable that another skirmish drill will be held in the near future, the one last night having been especially satisfactory.

NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS BOTH EYES OPEN.

Has Obtained Complete List of Steam Vessels Running on the Cape Fear River.

It may have been, and it probably was, a precautionary step; but it is a fact that the Navy Department has recently secured a list of all the steamers that run on the Cape Fear river, with the name, tonnage, dimensions and class of each. Even the little stern wheelers that ply on the tributaries of the Cape Fear are included. In addition to this, complete diagrams have been sent here, with full and practical instructions for the mounting on small steamers of rapid-fire cannon of small calibre, principally one-pounders and six-pounders.

As these steamers would cut a very sorry figure in a naval fight, it is supposed they would be used, in case of emergency, as dispatch and supply boats between Wilmington and the fortifications near the mouth of the river.

But what's the matter with the "good ship" *Nantucket*? With her two ten-inch guns and her turrets and machinery in tip-top order, as they no doubt are, and manned by our gallant Naval Reserves, she would prove a formidable obstacle to any efforts of Spanish cruisers to cross Cape Fear bar, and a valuable auxiliary to the formidable battery at Fort Caswell.

There may be no war with Spain; but there is a faint odor of "villainous saltpetre" in the air, and Uncle Sam is ready, if not eager, for the fray.

HARMONY CIRCLE.

A Full Dress Ball in Honor of Visitors in the City—The Hall Handsomely Decorated.

Last night was one of special enjoyment for the members and visiting friends of Harmony Circle. Their well appointed rendezvous in the MacRae building was elegantly decorated and thronged with an especially joyous and congenial company. The occasion was a full dress ball under the auspices of the Circle, especially in honor of visitors to the city—guests of members.

The guests were arriving from 9 to 10 o'clock and dancing began at the last named hour. Miller's orchestra was there to dispense excellent music. The dance hall presented a pleasing sight with its gay company of dancers, handsome ladies and gallant gentlemen, all executing beautiful figures in the dance, for there are no more graceful dancers in Wilmington than those who grace these pleasurable functions by Harmony Circle.

At 12 o'clock there was a short cessation of dancing and a sumptuous supper was served. The menu was all that could be desired and the service well up to the high precedent set by former Harmony Circle events of the kind.

Dancing was resumed about 12.30 o'clock and went merrily on until about 3 o'clock, when the strains of "Home Sweet Home" greeted the ears of the dancers, reminding them that 'twas time to wend their way homeward. Every one who attended averes that no more enjoyable dance has been given this season.

Visitors in attendance were Mrs. Demelman, Boston; Mrs. Sycle, Philadelphia; Mrs. Harris, Chicago; Mr. Blumenthal, Philadelphia.

REDUCE ACREAGE.

Shepperson Urges On Planters the Importance of Reducing the Cotton Acreage.

AMERICA CAN CONTROL PRICE.

Reduce Crop One-Fourth and It Will Send Cotton Bounding Up and Produce a Lively Scramble Among Spinners to Supply Their Wants.

The Augusta *Chronicle* thus summarizes an article of Mr. A. B. Shepperson on the cotton outlook:

Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson, in the current number of *Textile America*, presents some of the hopeful features of the cotton situation. He reasons out that the planting of a small crop this year will send up the price of cotton in the Spring very materially, and that it is possible that the year may close upon remunerative prices, despite the fact that it is generally conceded this will be a record breaking crop. Mr. Shepperson's own estimate is about 10,430,000 bales. He calls attention to the fact, however, that though a million and a half bales more of American cotton had come into sight at the close of January than at the corresponding date in 1897, there were only 453,000 bales of American cotton in the world's visible supply more than the year before, showing how large proportion of the increased receipts had been consumed by spinners.

Mr. Shepperson takes the view that the shut down in the east will not materially affect the year's consumption. He assumes that it is only a temporary interruption that can be speedily made up under favorable conditions, and that the strike is only of small proportions. The result of the strike, he says, has been to put up the price of print cloths one-eighth of a cent per yard, and this would justify an advance of one-half a cent a pound in the price of cotton.

He argues that the only reason a big crop should depress prices is because it is in excess of legitimate demands, and piles up a big surplus supply that is continuously pressing upon the market for immediate sale. To prove that this condition does not now exist as seriously as in 1895, Mr. Shepperson says though the receipts of American cotton have been 484,000 bales greater than in 1895, yet the visible supply of cotton, of all kinds, is half a million bales less.

These conditions, he argues, are much more favorable to an increase in prices than those of 1895, and yet in that year cotton rose in New York from 5¼ in February to 9¼ cents in October. This was the effect of a reduction in acreage that year by the farmers. The crop of 1895-96 was 2,700,000 less than the crop of the previous year. The reduction of the acreage this spring so as to give indications of 2,500,000 bales reduction in next year's crop, says Mr. Shepperson, would send cotton bounding up and there would be a lively scramble among spinners to get their share. The growers of American cotton hold the key to the situation in their own hands. Will they reduce the crop of this year's planting and bring about good prices, or will they make another 10,000,000 bales of 5-cent cotton?

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—234 bales cotton, 59 bbls tar.

W. C. & A. Railroad—339 bales cotton, 128 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—31 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 150 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—21 bales cotton, 20 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—47 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 61 bbls rosin, 72 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—2 bales cotton, 75 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Schr. J. D. Pigott—2 casks spirits turpentine, 15 bbls rosin.

Schr Berta M. T.—6 bbls tar,

Schr Mary Wheeler—37 bales cotton, 19 casks spirits turpentine, 15 bbls. tar.

Schr Augusta—3 casks spirits turpentine, 76 bbls rosin,

Schr Lila E. Rowley—3 bales cotton.

Total—Cotton, 714 bales; spirits turpentine, 34 casks; rosin, 505 bbls; tar, 226 bbls., crude turpentine, 4 bbls.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.45.

25 CENTS ANY SEAT.

"Bohemian Girl."

SUSIE KIRWIN.

WILBUR OPERA COMPANY.

NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.

TO-NIGHT

"Queen's Lace Handkerchief,"

By Strauss, the Waltz King. feb 9 tf

HONEY,

HONEY, HONEY, HONEY, HONEY, HONEY.

Sold by the quart, pint or gallon. Just the thing for that bad cold.

Good on Buckwheat Cakes.

S. W. SANDERS,

feb 9 tf The Unlucky Corner.

One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WE WILL PAY THE ABOVE AMOUNT for the arrest and conviction of any person representing or selling Incandescent Burners as genuine WELSBACH that do not bear the trade mark of the Company. All genuine lights have stamped on brass work,

"Welsbach System Patent,"

and all genuine MANTLES are marked "J." All other Incandescent goods, Lamps and Mantles, are infringements, notwithstanding representations to the contrary, and both users and sellers are liable to prosecution.

Welsbach Light Co.

jan 30 tf su we fr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF YOU WILL CALL

—AT—

The Palace Bakery

We will show you the largest and cheapest lot of

CHOICE FRUITS

Ever offered in Wilmington.

Prices Very Low.

feb 9 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY. } Superior Court.

James W. Sneeden, Administrator of Mrs. Kate Brown, deceased, vs. Mortimer H. Brown et al.

By virtue of a decree made in the above entitled cause, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, on Friday, the 11th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., the following described lots of land in Wilmington, N. C., to-wit:

1. A lot beginning at the northwestern intersection of Second and Dawson streets, runs thence northwardly with the eastern line of Second street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Dawson street 159 feet to an alley, thence southwardly with the said alley 66 feet to Dawson street, thence eastwardly with the northern line of Dawson street 159 feet to the beginning, being the eastern part of Lot 5, Block 45.

2. A lot beginning in the eastern line of Eleventh street 132 feet north of Princess street, runs thence north with said eastern line of Eleventh street 33 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Princess street 132 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Eleventh street 33 feet, thence west parallel with Princess street 132 feet to the beginning, being a part of the western part of Lot 3, Block 188.

3. A lot beginning in the western line of Eighth street 99 feet north of Campbell street, runs thence northwardly with said western line of Eighth street 33 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Campbell street 165 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Eighth street 33 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Campbell street 165 feet to the beginning, being the east quarter of Lot 4, Block 282.

4. A lot beginning in the western line of Eighth street 132 feet north of Brunswick street, runs thence north with said western line of Eighth street 66 feet, thence west parallel with Brunswick street 165 feet, thence south parallel with Eighth street 66 feet, thence east parallel with Brunswick street 165 feet to the beginning, being the east half of Lot 3, Block 282.

5. A lot beginning at the northwestern intersection of Ninth street and Swann street, running thence northwardly with the eastern line of Ninth street 297 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Nixon street about 290 feet to the line of the property of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co., thence with the said line southwestwardly about 335 feet to a point in the nortnern line of Swann street 70 feet eastwardly from the eastern line of Ninth street, thence westwardly with said northern line of Swann street 70 feet to the beginning, being the western parts of Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 and a part of Lot 1, Block 298.

6. A lot beginning at the southwestern intersection of Nixon and Seventh streets, runs westwardly with the southern line of Nixon street 33 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Seventh street 60 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Nixon street 33 feet to Seventh street, thence northwardly with said line of Seventh street 60 feet to the beginning, being the east end of Lot 1, Block 325.

7. A lot beginning in the northern line of Princess street 132 feet west of the western line of Twelfth street, runs thence westwardly with said line of Princess street 33 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Twelfth street 165 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Princess street 33 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Twelfth street 165 feet to the beginning, being parts of Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 188.

WILKES MORRIS, Commissioner.

February 8th, 1898. feb 9 1m

Vollers & Hashagen.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS brands of 5 cent Cigars,

"Cuban Blossom,"
"Renown, Renown,"
"Cuban Blossom."

We are sole agents also for

"Stock's Best" Flour,
"Stock's Best" Flour.

Q. Q. Q. Q. Q. Q.
Q. Q. Q. Q. Q. Q.

No Flour superior sold in any market in the United States.

Prices and samples cheerfully sent. feb 6 tf

WANTED

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS OF

Coon, O'Possum, Fox, Mink, Otter and Other Fur.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Same

No Commission or Freight charged.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

de 18 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

GUANO! GUANO!!

Mapes' Potato and other Truck Manures.

Also Navassa, Gibbs' High Grade Acids and Kainits.

50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.

50 Bags Early Ohio Potatoes.

Also Meat, Corn, Molasses and other goods.

D. L. GORE.

feb 1 tf

SADDLE HORSES, HARNESS HORSES

and MULES suitable for all purposes.

Two Car Loads of New Stock just received.

Don't think of buying until you have visited my Stables for you can buy them there cheaper than any where else in the city.

F. T. MILLS,

112 and 114 North Water St.

jan 21 tf

Mr. E. R. Hughes

Can be found with the undersigned, where he is ready at all times to give you as good a Shave as can be had, as well as a Hair Cut, or any thing else in our line. He is not from New York; but only from Baltimore, but he "gets there" all the same.

Respectfully,

A. PREMPERT,

feb 6 tf 11 South Front street.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9

FREE ADVERTISING.

Since the question of cotton manufacturing in the North as compared with manufacturing in the South has become a matter of discussion the South has received a large amount of excellent free advertising—done not by Southerners, but by the Northerners, who have come South on tours of inquiry and observation. We have occasionally quoted the results of these inquiries and observations as reported, and but recently quoted something from Mr. Coolidge, of Boston, giving some of the reasons why the New England mills could not successfully compete with the Southern mills. He spoke as a manufacturer having a practical knowledge of the subject on which he was talking.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis is not a manufacturer, but a very observant man, who has travelled much in this and in other countries, and is one of the most interesting of our newspaper writers. In the following he draws a comparison or contrast, whichever it may be called, between the cotton manufactory of the North and of the South, and while there may be a difference of opinion as to some of the views expressed, as a whole it grasps the situation pretty well and is interesting as showing how a Northern man who has no personal interest to be affected or subserved sees it:

"Wages among the Southern mills are very much lower than in the North. The average pay of operatives is less than $4 a week. In the old factories near Baltimore the scale runs from $3 to $20 per week, the latter being paid the engineer and the superintendent. Women who weave make from $6 to $9, men in other branches make from $8 to $12, while a large portion of the operatives, who are women and girls, average from $10 to $20 per month only. Yet these mills are said to pay the highest scale of wages in the South.

"It is a peculiarity of the Southern operatives that they insist upon a stated sum per week. They will not accept sliding scales, although in the end their pay may amount to more money, and all persons engaged in the same class of employment must receive the same wages, regardless of their comparative efficiency, while in New England the pay is usually regulated by the results accomplished, and a premium is thus given to skill and intelligence.

"The cost of living in the mill towns of the South is from 30 to 40 per cent. less than in New England. Most of the mills are located in small towns, where land is plenty and cheap, and the mill companies can usually obtain sites free of cost from the land owners in the vicinity which are large enough to enable them to build cottages for their hands. These are plain and simple, but substantially built, the timber and lumber and shingles are cheap, the labor is mostly done by the owner or occupant, and in this way a cottage that will accommodate a family of six can be erected without any cost for the ground and not more than $100 for the material. Each family has its own garden, which is worked by the women, and they raise vegetables, chickens and eggs enough to provide for the wants of the family and furnish a supply to trade for groceries and provisions at the nearest store. Very little meat is eaten, except bacon. Fuel can be had for almost nothing in the neighboring woods, and the climate is such that little is needed. The furnishings of the houses are primitive, the clothing of the people is of the cheapest character, and they have no demands upon their purses for amusements, books, pictures, pianos, bonnets, gloves, furs, fine shoes, jewelry and ribbons, for which most of the wages of the operatives in the Northern mills is spent. The love of display and the fashions and millinery have not reached the simple-minded mill girls of the South, and, while they have their romances and their tragedies, their loves and yearnings, their jealousies and unhappiness, the question of dress and other considerations involving money are not involved.

"The long, cold winters, the crowded tenements and other discomforts which are inseparable from factory life in the north are unknown south of Mason and Dixon's line, but northern operatives would prefer to endure them rather than accept the conditions which the village girls in the south enjoy. Although most of the superintendents of the southern mills come originally from the north, the experiment of importing northern labor has not been successful and employers do not encourage and will not permit immigration if they can prevent it. If the northern girl is introduced into a southern factory she will be very apt to breed discontent and make others unhappy as well as herself.

"The majority of the mill companies in the south support schools at their own expense, which are free to the children of their employes, and this adds much to their content. No child younger than 14 years is allowed to work in the factory. Many of the mills encourage co-operation by offering their stock for sale among their hands, and allowing them to pay for shares in weekly and monthly installments. This interest promotes contentment and encourages them to devote their best efforts to the enterprise.

"There are other conditions which enable the southern mills to produce the same lines of goods at much smaller expense than in the north. Fuel is cheaper and not so much is required. The raw cotton costs less because transportation is cheaper, the distance from the fields to the mills is not so great, and a good deal of the expense of handling is avoided. The mills of the South are mostly free from taxation, and there are no legal restrictions governing them. Although the Legislatures are beginning to regulate hours of labor by law, the operatives pay little attention to them and resent rather than encourage legislative interference with their interests, while in New England the statute books regulate every motion of a mill hand from the time he awakens in the morning until he drops to sleep at night."

Mr. Curtis does not enter into details and discuss mills, machinery, the cost of material, fuel, etc., nor the cost of production, but gives the reasons why the Southern mill is much better situated in the matter of labor, and why they can feel pretty sure of a supply of labor at moderate cost. He also shows, although he does not assert it, that the Southern operative, with the lower cost of living and fewer and simpler wants, is better paid than the Northern operative and much, by far, the better off of the two.

In discussing this subject heretofore we have called attention to the fact that the mills in the South are pretty well distributed, and that there are no places which can be properly classed as mill centers, such as they have in some of the Eastern States, where cotton manufacturing is the main industry and where most of the inhabitants are employed in the mills, or connected with them, and for this reason the South has little to apprehend from labor oganizations, or agitations or strikes, at least for some years to come and then only in such places as the mills may become numerous enough to give employment to a large number of people.

But there is another fact that most of the writers on this subject lose sight of; an important factor, too, and that is that the Southern wage-earners as a rule are not of a striking disposition, and do not regard their employers as task masters merely, as they are looked upon by Northern mill operatives, and consequently there is little or no friction between them. The employer, while having a proper sense of the relations that must exist in well ordered establishments between the employer and those employed, does not assume superiority and become arrogant because he has more of the world's goods than his employes, and expect servile recognition from them on that account. While there is not familiarity enough "to breed contempt" there is more social democracy in the South than in the North, less arrogance on one side and less servility on the other. This makes the relations pleasant, makes the employe have a warmer feeling for his employer, and makes the employer take a kindlier interest in those he employs. This interest doesn't stop at the factory door, but goes with the employe to his home, and if there be trouble or affliction there he will find the friendly hand of the employer ready to help him.

There may be a change in all this some time, but it will be a long time off, so long that it need not now be anticipated as a factor in the business. When it does come, if ever, there will then be no competition between Northern and Southern mills, because the Northern mills will have dropped so far behind that they will never catch up.

MINOR MENTION.

The exportation of cotton goods by this country is making progress and steadily increasing, although it bears no comparison yet with the exports of England, our principal rival in this trade. But the steady increase gives encouragement to the belief that we may yet give England a tussle for that trade in some of the countries where she now holds sway. The following figures from the Chattanooga *Tradesman* show how this trade has increased since 1880:

	Yards.
1880	106,579,723
1890	118,026,260
1891	174,546,272
1892	183,754,321
1893	143,792,114
1894	185,887,736
1895	184,258,061
1896	225,139,368
1897	313,533,014

This is nearly a threefold increase inside of two decades, a conclusive proof that the home market is not large enough to consume all the goods made in this country, and has not been in twenty years, and yet the mills have been steadily increasing, there being more than half as many now in the South as there were in the whole country in 1890. This, of course, accounts for the steady increase in exports; which was a matter of necessity if the mills kept running. It will become more a matter necessity in the future if the increase in mill building continues, of which there is every indication, at least in the South, where the advantages for cotton manufacturing are pretty generally recognized by mill men and others interested. This increase in exports has been made when our shippers had to hire foreign vessels, not having any of their own. How much larger might the increase have been if we had ships of our own and were not dependent on other nations for vessels to transport our goods across the seas. With a merchant marine of our own our manufacturers not only of cotton goods, but of other goods, would soon show their ability to compete in foreign markets, and our foreign trade would grow right along.

* *

In answer to the cry of "overproduction" as the cause of the depression in the cotton manufacturing industry in New England, the Boston *Traveller* replies as follows:

"This overproduction argument is a favorite, but none the less specious argument of politicians who are striving to explain why legislation brings misery instead of prosperity. Does Mr. Dingley assert that more cotton is grown and manufactured than could be used to advantage by this country were the people generally employed at a living rate of wages? It is not that we have too much cotton, but that we cannot buy all the cotton that we need. That is the whole story in a nutshell, whatever Mr. Dingley may theorize."

That is "the whole story in a nutshell." These mills have made more goods than they can sell, not more than they could sell if the people of the country were in a better condition to buy. They are suffering from the same cause that the merchants are suffering, who buy small quantities of goods as a matter of prudence. In nine cases out of ten, when business failures are reported, especially in the South and in the West, the cause assigned is "inability to collect," and this inability to collect arises from the scarcity of money. When the merchant must buy and sell cautiously, and limit his purchases because his sales are limited, and then finds difficulty in collecting bills due him, how can the manufacturer expect to prosper? If there be overproduction, this it is that causes it and not the enormous quantity of goods manufactured.

BOOK NOTICE.

The Southern States Farm Magazine for February presents several valuable articles on the soils of the South, methods of fertilizing, &c., which will profit the farmer and interest the general reader. Address Manufacturers' Record Publishing Company, Baltimore, Md.

The reader will be interested in *The Outlook* of February 5th, which presents a capital list of contents, including an interesting article entitled "The Highlands of Kentucky." The literary reader will enjoy "James Russell Lowell, and His Friends," and readers on Hawaiian topics will be interested in the article on "President Dole and the Hawaiian Question," by Hon. Lorin A. Thurston. Address The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place, New York.

The three leading articles in *The North American Review* are "America's Interests in China," by Gen. James H. Wilson; "The Monetary Commission and Its Work," by Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, and "Recollections of the Civil War," by Sir William Howard Russell, LL.D. With these are other articles which the reader will find interesting and valuable. Address North American Review, 291 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TWINKLINGS.

— It Depends: Teacher—"At what age does a man usually get bald?"

Bright Pupil—"What kind of a man—married or single?"—*Chicago News.*

— "An phwat's thot, Moik?" asked one Irishman of another, as he picked up a Hebrew newspaper.

"Faith, an' Oi dunno phwat tune it do be," replied the other:

"Oi'm not afther konwin' wan note from another."

— Chollie—"Maud has to wear glasses; the oculist said she had been using her eyes to much."

Charlie—"I should say so! You ought to have seen her at the dance the other night; she was just surrounded by men all the time."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— On the Winning Side: Mr. Stayleight—"Is your aunt on your father's side or your mother's side Tommy?"

Tommy—"Sometimes it's one an' sometimes it's th' other. It 'pends on who gets th' best of it."—*New York Journal.*

— "You are the only woman I ever loved," said Adam.

"And you," murmured Eve, "are the first man that ever kissed me."

Then Satan smiled and said unto himself: "That is equal to burnt-cork repartee, and, posterity shall perpetuate it." And it was even so.

— Little Presbyterian (aged three on his return from the Episcopal Church, where he had been for the first time)—"Mamma, the minister came out with a nightdress on, and all the ladies were so shamed they put their heads right down."—*Truth.*

— "I do not think that capital punishment is a deterrent from crime do you?" said Mrs. Bickerstaff to Mr. Cawker.

"Well," replied Mr. Cawker, "I never heard of a second murder being committed by a man who had been horoughly hanged after his first crime."—*New York Journal.*

— "Johnnie," said his father, "I am suprised to hear that you have dared to dispute with your mother."

"Bnt she was wrong, pa."

"That has nothing to do with it," replied the old man, "and you had as well profit by my experience and learn once for all, that when a woman says a thing is so, it is so whether it is or not."—*Chicago News.*

— Bobby—"Papa, what is natural philosophy?"

Papa—"Natural philosophy is the science of cause and reason. Now, for instance, you see the steam coming out of that kettle, but you do not know why or for what reason it—"

Bobby—"Oh, yes I do. That's for mamma to oyen your letters with so you won't know it."—*Ex.*

Frank Sherwood was down town today, the first time since he had his tussle with cholera mo.bus. He says he drove thirty miles after he was taken, and never came so near dying in his life. After this, when he goes out in the country he will take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy with him.—Missouri Valley (Iowa) Times. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Fayetteville *Observer:* Col. T. J. Drewry, principal of the Fayetteville Military Academy, died Sunday morning of peritonitis, after an illness of but thirty-six hours.

— Fair Bluff *Times:* The large amount of guano which is being hauled away from Fair Bluff indicates that the cotton and tobacco farmers are looking for good prices the coming season.

— Statesville *Landmark:* We have no smallpox but the measles abideth with us continually. The disease has decimated the ranks of the graded school children considerably for the past several weeks.

— Marion *Messenger:* Philip Burnett lives on Armstrong creek, this county. He says he has killed 1,000 deer. His brother Fred, who died in 1885, had killed 525 bear, over five times as many as the noted hunter, and more noted mountain climber, Big Tom Wilson, whose name has been made famous by his having found the body of Dr. Elisha Mitchell on Mitchell's Peak back in the fifties.

— Burlington *News:* Dr. J. M. Jordan died at his home, near Liberty, last Sunday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, with which he was stricken before Christmas. He was 75 years old, and well known throughout Randolph and adjoining counties. —— Elmira Cotton Mills have just added forty-eight new looms to the new part of their mill, which means work for about a dozen more people.

— Stanly *Enterprise:* Hon. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, is spending several days on the river at the Narrows and above with a view to making a deal with those who own the water power. Mr. Henderson has others associated with him in this undertaking and if a trade can be effected the chances are that operations will begin there shortly. To develop these magnificent powers would be quite a boom to this county and surrounding country.

— Lincoln *Journal:* Between 50 and 100 disguised men went to McDowell jail in Marion Tuesday night for the purpose of lynching Gus Harman, colored, who attempted to assault Miss Minnie Cuthbertson a few days ago. They gained admittance by telling the sheriff they had a prisoner. The sheriff, however, had heard of the mob's coming and had removed Harman to Asheville jail. The members of the mob, after satisfying themselves that the negro was not in jail, departed.

— Enfield *Enterprise:* Mr. M. T. Wood killed a hog last Wednesday which, after being dressed, tipped the scales at 706 pounds. It was seven feet eight inches from tip to tip, and seven feet one inch in circumference. —— Mr. S. Meyer killed and shipped a turkey this week that weighed fifty-three pounds. —— Mr. John Neville, a section master on section No. 2, on the Tarboro branch, became enamored of the charms of a pretty young girl in his neighborhood, and on last Monday, without warning to any one, he eloped with her, leaving wife, children, job and all behind.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— Blanco's return to Havana will be more of a back-alley sneak than a brass band affair.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— The silver men seem quite satisfied with the result of the Teller resolution. It has served to put on record the Republicans as unreservedly for the gold standard, and has practically shelved the international agreement subterfuge.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The Biscuit and Cracker Trust has been organized. It controls 139 plants, or 90 per cent of all large bakeries between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. It has a capitalization of $25,000,000 preferred and $30,000,000 common stock. Its intentions are angelic. It does not propose to increase prices. Its only aim is to promote economies in manufacturing processes. But —— competitors had better stand out of the way! *Philidelphia Record, Dem.*

—— It is understood that word has been passed around by the Republican bosses in Congress that there is to be no more financial debate during the current session. Speaker Reed, it is said, has reached the conclusion that the thing to be done now is to get the congressmen out of Washington at the earliest moment possible. To that end, he will endeavor to have the session brought to a conclusion at an early date. The idea is to reach an adjournment between May 15 and June 1.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

GEM SCULPTURE.

Something About the Making of Cameos and Intaglios.

Gem sculpture, or lithoglyptics, is an art of great antiquity, having been practiced by the Babylonians, the Egyptians, the Hebrews and the Greeks. Afterward it sank into decadence, but in the fifteenth century was revived in Italy. It is an art that calls for great elegance of taste and much skill, for on a small stone, generally precious, designs are represented either in raised work, as cameos, or by being cut below the surface, as intaglios

To cameos the term "minute sculpture" is indeed applicable, for since the days of Greek art celebrated statues have been copied in this way. The first intaglios were the scarabe, or beetle shaped signets, worn in rings by the Egyptians from a very remote period. One side of the stone was shaped like a beetle, the other side was flat, and the name of the king or wearer was cut into it. A hole was then drilled in the stone from end to end, and through it a strong wire was passed to hold it in position in a ring. The flat or seal side was always worn next to the finger, but when used as a seal it was turned.

In the art of gem sculpture the Greeks excelled all predecessors. The Etruscans, contemporary with the Greeks, also attained excellence in gem cutting, and it is said that "on these early gems of Etruscan or Greek origin may be read as in a book the forms of their religion and the subjects of popular interest in politics, song and fable for centuries."

Under Augustus gem sculpture flourished among the Romans, many of them possessing cameos and intaglios of great value, and cabinets of costly gems became numerous. It is said that Cæsar sent six cabinets of rare gems to the temple of Venus.

There are many fine cameos and intaglios in the British museum. Among the finest of them accessible to the public are the "Cupid and Goose" intaglio, the "Dying Amazon," the "Laughing Fawn," "Bacchus" on red jasper, and the "Julius Cæsar" of Dioscurides. In modern times gem sculpture has reached a high state of perfection and beauty.—Philadelphia Times.

Men and medicines are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla give it a good name everywhere. †

A REALISTIC PICTURE.

Photographing a Tiger In the Very Act of Springing.

"Speaking of realistic pictures of animals," said a New York dealer in wild beasts to a writer for The Star, "I recall seeing in India about two years ago a tiger photographed under very exciting circumstances. A party of natives were going about in Ragpootana with a full grown Bengal tiger, which they had tamed, as they called it. What they really did, however, was to keep it tightly roped by all four legs and by the neck, and each man held on by main force to a stout rope. In this way they led the tiger, or the tiger led them, as you please, from place to place on exhibition.

"Well, in the course of their wanderings," continued the dealer, "they came to a village near Bombay, where a photographer happened to be passing through, and he, hearing of the strange company, sent for them. Now, about the only performance that the tiger, a particularly savage beast, had in his repertory was killing animals, and it occurred to the artist that an instantaneous photograph of the great brute in the very act of striking down its victim would make an interesting picture. So arrangements were made. A full grown buffalo was procured and taken out to the edge of the jungle, where it was tethered with 25 feet of rope to a stake.

"The photographer took up his station on foot outside the radius of the animal's tether, and the tiger was then brought up on the opposite side and shown its victim. At once it fixed its dreadful, glaring eyes on the doomed creature. Its lips curled back in a hideous snarl, and it began to move stealthily toward the buffalo. The ropes were then one by one slipped off, and there, 20 yards apart, stood the two beasts, but the buffalo gave no sign of fright or even consciousness of any danger.

"It simply stood staring in a helpless sort of fascination at the advancing brute. At first the tiger had crouched, but now it stood erect, and, with restless tail and teeth all flashing out of the red gums, stepped slowly forward across the intervening space. Foot by foot the interval between the buffalo and death, cruel, relentless, inevitable, was diminished, yet the great horned beast never stirred. Its eyes were fixed on the tiger's. Its breath came quick and hot from its nostrils. Once and again and once more the beast of prey paced on and then stopped. It was within striking distance.

"The buffalo's sides were now heaving rapidly, and its terror was audible in its panting, and then, quick as a flash of lightning, the great striped body was launched through the air. There was a dull sound as it struck the buffalo, and, as if smitten by a thunderbolt, the huge animal, its neck broken by the blow of the tiger's fore foot, fell. At this moment, this indefinable point of time, the artist touched the trigger of the spring shutter, and in the fraction of a second the picture was on his plate—the tiger in the act of striking—and none too soon, for before the hand could slip in another slide the buffalo's knees bent beneath it, and the dead hulk fell. The tragedy was complete."

"And the photographer?"

"He had some trying moments. Indeed there were times when it looked as if the tiger preferred the artist to the beef, and had the victim retreated to the end of its tether the beast of prey would have been as near the one as the other, but it was a tame tiger, you know, and so the photographer got his sun picture.

"Neither alive nor dead was the huge victim seen at the exact moment of time when it was sinking under the weight of its dreadful murderer. Swifter even than death itself, the sensitive plate seized the reflection of the collapsing buffalo before it had time to die, and, though the end was, humanly speaking, instantaneous, the one beat of the heart that intervened between the awful blow of the tiger's paw and its victim's actual surrender of existence sufficed for the artist to catch and fix with unerring fidelity the attitudes of the slayer and the slain."—Washington Star.

Rose Got the Doll.

A pretty little story comes from Baltimore. At a fair held there for the benefit of a church a little girl, named Rose had worked very hard while the fair was in progress to sell various things that were intrusted to her. A doll was at one of the booths that was to be voted to the most popular little girl and Rose's name was among others a candidate for this prize. The child was very anxious to possess the lovely doll, which seemed to her the most beautiful thing in the world. On the evening of the drawing little Rose could hardly wait, but when the numbers began to be read off it was noticed that she was not around. Some one went to look after her and found her in a part of the room where the crowd was the least on her knees saying over a little childish prayer which begged that the doll baby might be sent to her. The sight brought tears to the eyes of those who saw and listened. Just as she finished the word was sent among her friends that Rose had, indeed, earned the doll, and a second later, so touched was every one with her childish faith, it was snatched from the table and put in her arms. Happiness beamed all over her baby face as she carried her treasure around the room, and everybody who saw her was as glad as she was that she had got it.

Salutes In China and Japan.

In China, says the Philadelphia Times, an inferior on horseback, on meeting a superior, dismounts and waits until the superior has passed. In Japan an inferior removes his sandals when he meets a superior, places his right hand in his sleeve, thus crossing his arms, and, rocking himself to and fro, cries: "Don't hurt me! Don't hurt me!"

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Studer, for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing). I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

She Read About It

Tennessee Woman Profits by Another's Experience

Tells How She Manages to Do All Her Housework.

"My left ankle broke out in a very painful sore, caused by what is called milk leg. We were told there was not much that could be done for it. I knew my blood was in a bad condition because the least bruise on my other limb would form a sore. I read the testimonial of a lady who had suffered from the same trouble as mine, and who had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Her experience induced me to try this medicine. I continued its use until the sore was entirely healed. I am now able to do all my housework." MRS. ELIZA MOORE, Perilla, Tennessee. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

An Emperor's Wardrobe.

The Emperor William has 12 valets, whose sole duty it is to take care of his uniforms and costumes, the value of which is estimated at $500,000. The London Globe correspondent says that his uniforms of the German army and navy, including helmets, caps, shakos, rifles, swords and sabers, are kept in cupboards. Next to these come the uniforms of the Saxons, Bavarians, Hessians and others. Separated in other large cupboards are the Austrian, Russian, Swedish, English and Italian uniforms, all ready to accompany the kaiser in his journeys or to be used on the occasion of princely visits. Finally must be mentioned his hunting and shooting costumes, his court dresses, his yachting and lawn tennis uniforms and his private dresses. When the emperor travels, his uniforms and costumes fill two or three carriages. His majesty is very fond of jewelry and curios. He wears half a dozen rings, a large watch and chain and a bracelet on his right arm.

Chinese Soldiers.

Chinese soldiers march anyhow. Their armament is in the highest degree varied. One has a rifle; a second, a sword; a third, both rifle and sword; a fourth, a spear. In fact, so diverse is their equipment that it is impossible to describe the numerous variations. The noncommissioned officers possess revolvers and swords, but the officers are entirely unarmed.

Household Goods.

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of to-day is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, colds and for all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure, or money returned. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleasant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Regulation size 50c. and $1.00.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	7¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5½
BARRELS Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5,00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	28
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	44	@	45
Virginia Meal	44	@	45
COTTON TIES ℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES— ℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	20
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE— ℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½@	@	12
COFFEE— ℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	20
Rio	18	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	1¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ℔ dozen	10	@	11
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 50	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	5 50
FLOUR— ℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 75
Straight		@	5 00
First Patent	5 25	@	6 00
GLUE— ℔ ℔	7½@	@	8½
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	47½
Car load, in bags—White		@	46
Oats, from store		@	35
Oats, Rust Proof		@	40
Cow Peas		@	55
HIDES— ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2½@	@	9
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½@	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	10 50
Rump		@	10 00
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	55
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W O barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	5 50	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	4 00	@	3 50
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 5x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	18

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, February 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 33c per gallon for machine made casks and 32½c for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.20 per bbl for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

Quotations same day last year,—Spirits turpentine, steady, 25½, 26c bid; rosin firm; $1.45 to 1.50; tar steady, 95c; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, 1.80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	34
Rosin	505
Tar	226
Crude turpentine	4

Receipts same day last year—16 casks spirits turpentine. 186 bbls rosin, 126 bbls tar, 36 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 2 15-16 cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary 4¼ " "
Low Middling 5 15-16 " "
Middling 5¾ " "
Good Middling 5⅞ " "

Same day last year, middling 6¾c.

Receipts—714 bales; same day last year, 34.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40 to 45 cer bushel of 28 pouuds; Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 47½ to 50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-six, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to The Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485½ for demand and 483¼ for sixty days. Posted rates were 484 and 486½. Commercial bills 482¼@482¾. Silver certificates 56½@57¼. Bar silver 56½. Mexican dollars 45¼. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 4's, registered 128¾; U. S. new 4's, coupon, 128¾; U. S. 4's 113¾; U. S. 4's, coupon, 114⅝; U. S. 2's 100; U. S. 5's, registered, 113¾; U. S. 5's, coupon, 113¾. State bonds dull; North Carolina 6's 125; North Carolina 4's 103.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to The Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 34½ @35c.

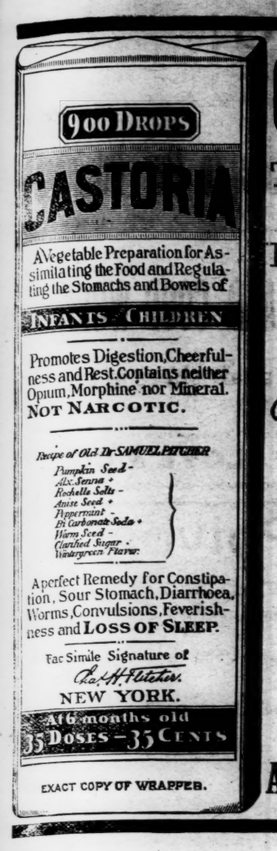
CHARLESTON, February 8.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32c bid; no sales. Rosin firm; no sales; quotations unchanged.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 8.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 33¼c; sales 14 casks; receipts 285 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,827 barrels; receipts 6,148 barrels; closing prices: A, B, C, D $1 30, E 1 35, F 1 40, G 1 50, H 1 65, I 1 70, K 1 80, M 1 85, N $1 95, W G 2 05, W W 2 35.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to The Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton made an advance of 4 to 7 points this morning and for a time everything looked bullish. Later there was a sharp change under active realizing and before noon the market was back to the closing figures of the previous day. Liquidation continued more or less active throughout the session. The close was steady at net one point decline to



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Resting at Unyanyembe.

My march is nearly over. I have got back into well beaten tracks and am even occupying a house where nearly every Englishman who has entered this region of Africa has lain and groaned over his fevers, his delays and the thousand and one troubles incidental to African travel. Livingstone waited here with patient resignation for months, ruminating no doubt now on the great lake, anon on the "great open sore of the world." Stanley barricaded and loopholed its walls in the war with Mirambo. Here Cameron groaned over his fevers and his delays, and before me rises the picture of Murphy, stout and burly, sinking with a groan to the ground, and Dillon, blind and helpless, lying wearily on his couch. In later times Captain Carter of elephant fame had to flee from the house as from a house infected, and but a few days ago his Scotch assistant and two Belgians were on the point of shooting each other with their revolvers, and, last of all, to close this "strange, eventful history," here lies yours truly, resting from his long and lonely march and feeling as if his work was o'er.

I am at the present moment a prey to that horrible scourge, prickly heat, making me feel as if needles were oozing out of every pore of my corpus. Mosquitoes by the million buzz about my ears, but sing no pleasant love song to my maddening brain. I am also a martyr to certain volcanic eruptions vulgarly known as boils, which prevent me from sitting, lying, walking or standing with any degree of comfort. Then the temperature is so high that at midday I have not got out of my pyjamas, while to get a breath of air I have continually to resort to the fan. —Biography of Joseph Thompson, African Explorer

Clean Shirts In Germany.

The Berlin Boersen-Courier tells about a German's invention of a paper shirt front which is intended to appeal to the large number of continental Germans who wear dickies. The shirt front has a paper collar polish and is in seven layers. As each layer is torn off it reveals another white, glistening front. Thus from one paper dicky the wearer may evolve a clean paper shirt front for every day in the week. The dicky is made to button to any kind of shirt. It costs but 30 pfennig, or about 7 cents; consequently the expense of a clean front is but a cent a day. In view of the prevalence of the dicky habit in Germany the inventor has taken steps to manufacture his compound shirt fronts in large quantities.

Acids and the Teeth.

It is a dentist's word that acids are quite as injurious as sweets to the teeth, unless their traces are promptly removed. Oranges or apples eaten at night need the brush as certainly as do candy and other sweets. If persons would be careful, too, what is taken before a teeth filling appointment, those with sensitive teeth will find some mitigation to their suffering. Acids that set the teeth on edge are particularly to be avoided

Many Think!

When it was said to the woman: "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a perpetual curse was pronounced, but the thrill of joy felt by every Mother when she clasps to her heart her babe proves the contrary. True, dangers lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

So prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all danger and pain. Its use insures safety to the life of both Mother and child, and makes childbirth easy and recovery more rapid.

Sent by express, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers," mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Je 20 tf 3u fr we

FASHIONS CHANGE BUT POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HANDS OFF THE BIRDS.

Time was when man made ready war
And in his caverned lair
Beaded his fellow's teeth and wore
The trophies in his hair.

Time is when ruthless savage, swart,
And slaves of fashion, fair,
Flay God's sweet choristers to sport
The trophies in their hair.

Where lies the onus of the doom?
Who flaunt symbolic pain?
The principals are those for whom
The innocents are slain.

How long, Lord God, shall blood price gain
Buy inhumanity?
How long shall sanguined stigma stain
The brow of vanity?

Hands off the birds, whose worship pours
From every templed grove!
Let live earth's fittest metaphors
Of beauty, joy and love!
—Benjamin Lander in New York Times.

LONDON'S PAST PLEASURES.

How Its Inhabitants Amused Themselves a Century or Two Ago.

The Londoner in the long past might retire to Bagnigge Wells, near the present King's Cross, or Florida gardens, Brompton (Brompton was noted 100 years ago for its "salubrious air"), or the Marylebone gardens and Bowling Green, mentioned by Pepys as "a pretty place" so long ago as 1668, or the Bayswater Tea gardens, which flourished till after the middle of the present century, there to sit in a summer house overgrown with honeysuckle and sweetbrier, drinking tea, then held in much esteem as a fashionable beverage, and eating cheese cakes, "heart cakes," Chelsea buns, syllabubs, jellies, creams, hot loaves, rolls and butter, while a band performed a concerto by Corelli or the last new composition by Mr. Handel, "The Master of Musick," or a singer gave the last new song by Dr. Arne. Afterward his visitors might enjoy the privilege of drinking new milk from the cow and picking flowers and fruit, "fresh every hour in the day," a great attraction, doubtless, for Londoners at a period when fruit and flowers were neither so cheap nor so abundant in the metropolis as they are at present. Nor were more artificial amusements lacking. In addition to illuminations, fireworks and masquerades, attended by the world of fashion from princes downward, there were miscellaneous entertainments of every sort.

A high scaffolding was erected in Marylebone gardens in 1736 for a predecessor of Blondin called "the flying man," who was advertised to fly down on a rope pushing a wheelbarrow before him. In May, 1785, Lunardi, the first aeronaut who went up in a balloon in England and was quaintly called "the first aerial traveler in English atmosphere" by contemporary prints, descended unexpectedly one afternoon in the Adam and Eve Tea gardens in the neighborhood of Tottenham Court road, then a resort of fashion, and was uproariously welcomed by the populace in acknowledgment of his flight. Later on aeronautic flights became a special feature of all these pleasure gardens. Ponds containing goldfish—a novelty in the middle of the eighteenth century—were reckoned as another of their special attractions and were advertised as "gold and silver fish, which afford pleasing ideas to every spectator."—Temple Bar.

Japanese English.

The Rev. Masazao Kagaren brought me a present of a tin of native preserved apricots put up at Nagano, bearing the inscription, "This apricots is very sweetest." Another tin—I think it was a sort of Japanese "Liebig"—was still more remarkably inscribed: "All the medicines of our company used to sell are not only manufactured of the pure and good material, but also, unless the article are inspected by the superintendent, they not sealed. It is true that their quality is best. If there was suspection about it, trust on official examination. If even in the slightest neglect the result is not good, our company should be responsible for it. Beware the trademark, sealing wax and wrapper of our company." In this connection I may remark on the curious signs in English (?) composed in cheerful independence of outside help. I have seen the equivalent of the English "mangling done here" rendered "the machine for smoothing the wrinkles in the trousers" and "Washman, ladies only," "Clothing of woman tailor, ladies furnished in upper story," "Instracted by the French horse leech," (this adorned the door of a veterinary surgeon and referred to the tuition under which the gentleman was trained). — From "Mountaineering In the Japanese Alps," by Rev. Walter Weston.

Inopportune Shelling.

The troops were storming a temple or a palace, and O'Shaughnessy stopped before a mirror and stood twirling his mustache and admiring himself, though the bullets were whistling round him.

"Bedad, Shaugh," he said to himself, with a grin, "ye're a fine figure of a man."

Crash came a bit of lead, which starred the said mirror into a thousand cracks, quite obliterating Shaugh's features.

"Bedad," said he coolly, "ye've sp'iled a foine view that I had of meself."—London Mail.

OLD TIME CUSTOMS.

That of Keeping Warm In Unheated Churches Was One of Them.

Nowadays, with steam radiators, registers, double doors and screens to guard the aisles from drafts, a minister is still not surprised to find his congregation smaller than usual upon a Sunday of intense cold or winter storm. Doubtless in the old times, too, the weather made a difference, though in all likelihood, in that era of severe dutifulness, a less rather than a greater one than today. Yet, what hardships our ancestors had to endure in winter in their bare, bleak, bitter cold old meeting houses!

"Ye sacramental bread was frozen hard and rattled sadly in ye plates," wrote Judge Sewall in his diary after a Sunday in the church at Newbury, with the thermometer near zero. And it was not uncommon, not only in the days of the grand old justice, but many years later, for women to faint from simply cold or to become so chilled as to be unable to rise or move when it came to hymn time and to have to be carried out of church and thawed at the nearest neighbor's. Little wonder, poor things!

We have only to imagine how a girl of today would feel if after getting her feet thoroughly wet and half frozen she wrapped herself in a heavy cloak—omitting, however, her warm flannels and her close fitting outside jacket—and, retiring to an unheated barn, sat up straight on a hard board for three hours, with drafts from every crack and knothole playing freely about her. We should expect consumption or pneumonia as the natural result, and they were the natural result, and carried many of our shivering ancestresses to an untimely grave.

Yet, with all that they had to endure, women sometimes voluntarily increased their misery at the demand of fashion—at least, the winter brides did so. It was long the custom for brides on first attending church after marriage to wear no outside garment, whether merely to let the folks see their new gowns or as a relic of traditional ceremony akin to unveiling is not known, but in the depths of January or December they would come to meeting, with a heroism worthy of a better cause, in all the unconcealed finery of a glossy silk or satin, with not so much as a scarf across the shoulders for warmth.

A characteristic story of the revenge of a Puritan suitor upon a fair maid who had married his rival, relates that—he being the sexton of the church and she a December bride—he purposely managed so that a bitter wind should blow upon her from a deftly unstopped chink when she arrived the Sunday after the wedding in the customary inadequate array.

He would "bring down the saucy hussy's pride," he declared. Though whether he intended to do so ludicrously through influenza and a red nose or tragically by means of lung fever and an early death, the story does not relate. But in either case she survived the ordeal.

There were often among the tougher and more rigid members of the church a few who believed all this hardship to be a good thing and who opposed even the popular little foot stoves as a luxury, while when stoves were introduced which attempted to heat the whole church they fought them with disgust and bitterness.

One old woman, Aunt Judy Jones, made a point of sitting near the new stove for several successive Sundays, throwing off or flinging open one layer of wraps after another and finally lying back in a state of conspicuous exhaustion, gasping faintly and fanning herself with an immense turkey feather fan. But the stove continued to glow and the congregation to be comfortable, and before the season ended it was quietly observed that Aunt Judy did not seem to feel the heat more than other people and had even been known to go up and warm her feet at the unwelcome redhot thing itself before settling down in her pew for the sermon.—Youth's Companion.

The Most Ancient Books.

The most ancient books are the writings of Moses and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The earliest sacred writings of the Chinese are called the Five Kings, king meaning web of cloth, or the warp that keeps the threads in their place. They contain the best sayings of the best sages on the ethics—political duties of life. These sayings cannot be traced to a period higher than the eleventh century B. C. The "Three Vedas" are the most ancient books of the Hindoos, and it is the opinion of Max Muller, Wilson, Johnson and Whitney that they are not older than 11 centuries B. C. The Zendavesta of the Persians is the grandest of all the sacred books next to our Bible. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, was born in the twelfth century B. C. Moses wrote his Pentateuch 15 centuries B. C., and, therefore, preceded by 300 years the most ancient of the sacred writings.

Good Argument.

Yabsley—Mudge, what makes you laugh at your own stories?

Mudge—Why shouldn't I? If they were not worth laughing at, I would not tell them.—Indianapolis Journal.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Always Proves Effectual.

There are no better medicines on the market than Chamberlain's. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effectual. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chamberlain's remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefitted.—From the Glenville (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and tak no other.

A SHIP GRAVEYARD.

Where Many Vessels Found Their Last Resting Place.

Nut island, a picturesque little place situated in Quincy bay, Mass., about 11 miles from Boston, is mostly inhabited by fishermen. It might be very appropriately called Wrecker's island, for there numbers of the condemned vessels bought by Boston junk dealers are burned, and some famous old ships, with histories, have been broken up to the last rib on its shore. It was here that the Galena, in which General Grant went round the world, was burned after being condemned and sold, and the famous old men-of-war Niagara, Brooklyn and Wyoming were also burned on the island.

There are still parts of the hulls of the Galena, Brooklyn and Niagara lying here and there about the island, up from high water mark. The pilothouses, cabin doors, windows, etc., of each of the famous old ships have been utilized largely in the construction of fishermen's and wreckers' huts on the island. There is very little left of the Niagara, as only small parts of the material from her hull were used to build one of the smallest huts. Mrs. Joseph French of Quincy, who owns Nut island, has the brass figure 2 taken from the water mark gauge of the Niagara's bow. The Niagara was taken to Nut island to be burned about 12 years ago. She was one of the most celebrated of our old war vessels. In her day she was the smartest looking warship in the world. She was built at Greenpoint, N. Y., and was designed by George Steers, the designer of the Una, the America and Wanderer. At the congress of the navies on the Thames, England, in 1859 the Niagara won the prize as the handsomest war vessel in the world. It was the Niagara which laid part of the Atlantic cable.

From the Galena several interesting relics have been preserved. One hut is built almost entirely of the cabin doors and panelings, and a window that was in the stateroom which General Grant occupied now does service in the hut. Mrs. French has the footboard to the bunk in which General Grant slept.

There is another hut built entirely from sections of the cabins and deckhouses of the man-of-war Brooklyn, which did good service in the battle of Hampton Roads in 1862. The Brooklyn and the Galena were taken to Nut island to be burned about seven years ago. Jim Fisk's steamer Empire was also burned at Nut island by the wreckers who bought her for junk, and some of her timbers are still to be seen doing duty as plank walks and fences about the island.

In many respects Nut island is a very interesting place. With the exception of the slightly sloping beach on the southern shore, where the wreckers and lobster fishermen have made their headquarters, the island is merely a high hill of no great area. It is in a sheltered spot on the coast and commands a beautiful view of Boston harbor and the outlying shores. The island has been for many years the resort of harbor picnic parties and of young men who spend a week or two during the summer camping out by the sea.—Exchange.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out and nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids those organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

Early Rose Seed Potatoes

100 Bags Early Rose Potatoes.
99 Bbls. Early Rose Potatoes.
75 Cases Table Peaches.
50 Cases Tomatoes.
95 Cases Celluloid Starch.
85 Cases Piel Lump Starch.
100 Cases A. Mendleson's Lye.
100 Cases "Sthr" Lye.

Meat, Lard, Flour, Sugar and Coffee IN FACT

EVFRYTHING IN GROCERIES.

Ask us for quotations before purchasing.

ROBT. R. STONE & CO.

feb 4 tf

Some send to Cammeyer's, others send elsewhere for what they need in SHOES, while all can save themselves money by buying at home. We have Val. Dutenhofer & Son's Ladies' Shoes at the uniform price of $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. This line is unexcelled. We carry Mundell's Children Shoes at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; besides many cheaper grades in all kinds. We sell a splendid line of Gent's Shoes also. We invite you to inspect our stock and WEAR OUR SHOES.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess streets. jan 22 tf

LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR Seed Potatoes, Houlton Rose and Early Ohios.

Genuine stock. Now in transit. Get our prices before buying.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocer, Nut and Mulberry streets. jan 18 tf

CASTORIA. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America.

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

Nine rich men in North Carolina out of every ten commenced life poor They became rich by spending less than they made No one gets rich who does not spend less than he makes Any one will get rich who continually spends less than he makes. Every young man of ordinary ability in Wilmington can and should save something each month. The man who will not save a portion of a small salary will not save a portion of a large salary. The boy who saves something every month will be promoted before the boy who spends all he makes. True manhood is required in order to deny one's self and save. It is weakness and folly to spend all, regardless of the "rainy day."

Industry, economy and integrity cause prosperity—not "Luck" or "Good Fortune."

For reasonable interest and absolute security, deposit your savings in

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Save Money on Hardware

By visiting our Store and look- over our new stock in

Stoves and Up-To Date Kitchen Utensils,

on which you save at least 10 per cent. on the dollar in comparison to what you can buy them for elsewhere.

Our fine Agate and Blue and White Enamel ware Utensils are the Acme of perfection for cooking purposes.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGE

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we will convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department.

J. W. MURCHISON,

feb 6 tf ORTON BUILDING.

Violets and Caramels.

WANTED

1,000 Bunches Violets.

1,500 Packages Home-Made Caramels.

A bunch of Violets or a 5c package of Caramels bought for every 25c CASH purchase made at my Store.

Now is your opportunity to make Easter money. Don' tdelay. Violets must be bunched neatly, and Caramels must be fresh and nice.

Orders and Violets can be sent by mail by out of town people.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 8 tf

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STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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Daily, except Sunday, 6 mos. $3; 1 year $6.
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ADDRESS THE DISPATCH,

jan 4 tf Louisville, Ky.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, feb 1 tf Druggist.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

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jan 1 tf

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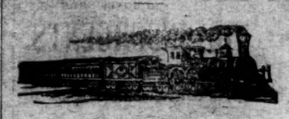

Schedule in Effect January 17, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Dee Magnolia 11.02 A. M., Warsaw 11.15 A. M., Goldsboro 12.05 A. M., Wilson 12.55 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.40 P. M., Tarboro 2.25 P. M., Weldon 4.33 P. M., Petersburg 6.22 P. M., Richmond 7.45 P. M., Norfolk 6.05 P. M., Washington 11.30 P.M. Baltimore 1.06 A. M., Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.08 A. M., Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.15 P. M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.53 P. M., Warsaw 9.10 P. M., Goldsboro 10.10 P. M., Wilson 11.06 P. M. +Tarboro 6.45 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.57 P. M., Weldon 1.42 A. M., +Norfolk 10.30 A. M., Petersburg 3.14 A. M., Richmond 4.00 A. M., Washington 7.41 A. M., Baltimore 9.08 A. M. Philadelphia 11.25 A. M., New York 2.08 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.18 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5.09 P. M., Chadbourn 5.41 P. M., Marion 6.43 P. M., Florence 7.25 P. M., Sumter 9.10 P. M., Columbia 10.30 P. M., Denmark 6.13 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.35 A. M., Atlanta 12.25 P. M., Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 5.25 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave +Boston 1.08 P. M., *New York 9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington, 4.30 A. M. Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 8.40 I.A. M., Weldon 11.32 A. M., Tarboro 12.12 P. M., Rocky Mount 12.47 P. M., Wilson, 2.37 P. M., Goldsboro 3.20 P. M., Warsaw 4.11 P. M., Magnolia 4.24 P. M.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., +Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., +Tarboro 6.01 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A M. Leave Wilson 6.22 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.53 A. M. Magnolia 8.05 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.25 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.27 P. M., Jacksonville 7.40 P. M., Savannah 1 45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Columbia 6.00 A. M., Atlanta 8.20 A. M. Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.25 P. M., Sumter 8.08 A. M., Florence 9.58 A. M., Marion 10.36 A. M., Chadbourn 11.38 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 1209. P. M.

+Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.50 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. M., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Daily except Sunday

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 A. M.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 A. M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrive Goldsboro 10.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 P. M.; arrives Nashville 5.05 P. M. Spring Hope 5.30 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 A. M., Nashville 8.35 A. M.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, Daily except Sunday, at 11.20 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning leave Clinton at 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 A. M.; arrive Latta 10.98 A. M., Dillon 10.38 A. M. Rowland 10.54 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.33 P. M., Latta 6.46 P. M., Pee Dee 7.10 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 A. M., Chadbourn 11.43 A. M.; arrive Conway 2.03 P. M.; leave Conway 2.45 P. M., Chadbourn 5.45 P. M.; arrive Hub 6.25 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.27 P. M., Manning 6.58 P. M.; arrive Lane's 7.36 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.32 A. M., Manning 9.08 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.37 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 A. M., 7.55 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 12.00 M., 9.14 P. M.; leave Georgetown 7.00 A. M.; 3 P. M. arrive Lane's 8.25 A. M., 5.35 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.55 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.38 A. M., Cheraw 11.40 A. M., Wadesboro 2.37 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 3.00 P. M.; arrive Darlington 3.38 P. M., Hartsville 4.21 P. M., Bennettsville 9.21 P. M., Gibson 9.45 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only at 9.55 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.37 A. M., Hartsville 11.20 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.35 A. M., Bennettsville 6.50 A. M., arrive Darlington 7.50 A. M. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 7.00 A. M.; arrive Darlington 7.45 A. M.; leave Darlington 8.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.30 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3.00 P. M., Cheraw 5.15 P. M., Darlington 6.29 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Hartsville Sunday only at 8.18 A. M., Darlington 9.00 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.30 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.30 P. M., 11.16 P. M.; arrive Selma 3.15 P. M., Smithfield 3.29 P. M., Dunn 4.00 P. M. Fayetteville 4.47 P. M., 1.14 A. M., Rowland 5.13 P. M.; returning leave Rowland 10.54 A. M., Fayetteville 12.18 P. M., 10.15 P. M., Dunn 1.01 P. M., Smithfield 1.39 P. M., Selma 1.47 P. M., arrive Wilson 2.35 P. M., 12.09 A. M.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4.29 A. M., Creston 5.17 A. M.; arrive Denmark 6.19 A. M. Returning leave Denmark 4.25 P. M., Creston 5.30 P. M., Sumter 6.35 P. M. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 A. M.; arrive Pregnalls 9.15 A. M. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10.00 A. M.; arrives Creston 3.50 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11.10 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; arrive Lucknow 1.00 P. M. and 8.30 P. M. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.; arrive Elliot 8.25 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

+Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager. de 18 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.

To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. Pass'g'r Trains: Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. Pass'g'r Trains: Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	3 40	Goldsboro.....	11 05	.....
.....	4 32	Kinston.....	10 12	.....
5 25	5 45	Newbern.....	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City..	7 43	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

FRANK H. STEDMAN, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire and Tornado Insurance AND

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts. de 3 tf

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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Hacks and Baggage Line to and From All Trains.

HORSES BOARDED.

Furniture Wagons with Careful Drivers.

S. P. COWAN & CO.,

Second between Princess and Chesnut Streets Telephones, both companies No. 15. jan 1 tf

For Rent.

HOUSE ON NINTH BETWEEN Church and Castle streets. Four rooms, water and good yard room in rear

D. O'CONNOR, an 11 tf Real Estate Agent.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE TO ALL POINTS North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect May 30, 1897.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:30 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:30 P. M., Pembroke 5:50 P. M., Maxton 6:32 P. M., Laurinburg 6:55 P. M., Hamlet 8:05 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with Train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with Train 48 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 4.—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:41 A. M., Raleigh 3:30 P. M., Sanford 5:03 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Rockingham 7:30 P. M., Wadesboro 8:11 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., Athens 3:45 A. M., and Atlanta 6:20 A. M. Connection at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 408—Leaves Washington 4:10 P. M., Richmond 8:50 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M. Arrives Weldon 11:10 P. M., Raleigh 2.07 A. M., Sanford 3:36 A. M., Hamlet 5:10 A. M., Rockingham 5:28 A. M., Wadesboro 5:54 A. M., Monroe 6.43 A. M., Charlotte 7:50 A. M., Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11.16 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 P. M., Atlanta 3:50 P. M. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman Sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 409—Leaves Atlanta 1:00 P. M. Arrives Athens 3:16 P. M., Monroe 9:30 P. M. Leaves Rutherfordton

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9

THE TRIAL OF M. ZOLA.

Tumultous Scenes—Violent Demonstrations Against the Prisoner—The Mob Dispersed by the Police.

By Cable to the Morning Star

PARIS, February 8.—When the trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perrieux, manager of the *Aurore* growing out of the former's denunciation of the Esterhazey Court-Martial in a letter to the newspaper mentioned, was resumed in the Assizes court of the Seine to-day, scenes similar to those of yesterday morning were witnessed.

When the court opened there was a terrific struggle to enter, people fighting their way with blows and kicks toward the court room.

When the court adjourned there was a big crowd outside the lower court and as the people were leaving the building a man cried: "Vive Zola!" "down with France!" He was immediately arrested.

A tremendous rush followed. M. Zola, on emerging from the jury door, was recognized and obliged to return and seek refuge in the robing rooms, the doors of which were then locked. The crowd remained outside yelling "conspuez Zola!" etc., led by a number of young barristers in their robes, who roughly handled Zola's sympathizers until a detachment of guards cleared the approaches to the court. M. Zola then emerged, pale and trembling, and the moment he appeared on the stairs leading to the court yard there was an immense clamor, and shouts of "down with Zola!" "long live Zola!" and "death to Zola!" the last cry dominating the others. The novelist, with his few friends, had difficulty in keeping his feet amid the surging crowd.

In the meanwhile the police, misunderstanding their orders, closed the gates, and M. Zola thus found himself inside the court yard, surrounded by a howling, threatening mob. The police were powerless, and for a moment it looked as though he would be lynched with the friends who formed his body guard. His friends rallied around him and eventually the gates were re-opened and the police, having been reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street, while the majority of the mob was confined in the court yard, shrieking threats against the novelist, who eventually entered a cab and drove quickly away. The women in the crowd were especially violent. A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob of people who hustled him to the St. Michele bridge, where they tried to throw him in the river Seine, but the police were reinforced and saved him. The crowd remaining in the court yard greeted M. Rochefort's exit with great cheers of "Vive L'Armee" and "Vive La France." They were eventually dispersed.

GERMANY'S MODEST DEMAND.

Desires to Cultivate Relations of Harmonious Co-operation With Great Britain in the Far East.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, February 8.—In the Reichstag to-day, Herr Richter, the Radical leader, referring to the Chinese question, said he regarded the acquisition of Kiao-Chou as much more useful than hoisting flags in Africa. Germany ought to preach none but a free trade gospel in China, thus forming a natural community of interests with Great Britain.

Baron von Buerlow, the Foreign Minister, replying, said the government was not desirous of veiling its foreign policy, but it was impossible prematurely to divulge confidential negotiations, though the government was fully aware of its responsibility to the country. The dispatch of a squadron to Kiao-Chou was not, he declared, the improvisation, but was an "expression of a well considered, calm and clearly defined policy."

"Despite contrary views in English newspapers," he continued, "it is well known in authoritative quarters in London that in the interest of peace and culture, we desire to cultivate relations of harmonious co-operation with Great Britain. [Renewed cheers.] Our modest demands have neither menaced the integrity of China nor called for justifiable objections on her part."

U. S. TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Two Companies to be Sent to Dyea and Skagway Immediately.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At the cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to send two companies of troops to Dyea and Skagway, Alaska, immediately, for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property. Advices to the Government state that the rush to the gold fields has attracted hundreds of the lawless element and that troops are necessary at once to prevent trouble.

RICHMOND COLLEGE

Resolved to Establish Co-education in a Limited Way.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., February 8.—The Board of Trustees of Richmond College at their semi-annual meeting, held here to-day, adopted a resolution empowering the committee on instruction to establish at the college co-education in a limited way by admitting young women to the higher classes. The board decided to establish at the college a chair of English literature and history.

THE LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

The Case Expected to Go to the Jury To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, February 8.—Attorney Harmon concluded his speech in defence of Adolph Luetgert late this afternoon, and to-morrow State's Attorney Deneen will close for the prosecution. The case should go to the jury by noon.

Earthquake shocks continue in Asia Minor. About 4,000 people have been rendered homeless, some 3,600 houses, 30 mosques and fifteen khans have been more or less destroyed and 130 persons have been killed or injured.

SPRING HUMORS, boils, pimples, sores and all eruptions are promptly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood, eradicating every trace of scrofula.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents. †

TO RECOGNIZE THE INSURGENTS.

Three Propositions for Relief of Cuban Patriots Presented in the Senate.

ALL URGING INTERVENTION.

Resolutions Offered by Senators Allen, Cannon and Mason—A Severe Arraignment of the Spanish Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Three propositions, differing materially as to methods, were presented in the Senate to-day for the relief of the Cuban insurgents. Senator Allen, Nebraska, offered as an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. Senator Cannon, Utah, and Senator Mason, Illinois, also offered resolutions.

Senator Allen, Nebraska, said, in presenting his amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, that since the opening of hostilities in Cuba more than three hundred thousand pacificos had died of starvation, or of disease directly traceable to insufficient food or lack of proper sanitary conditions. He said that he had been informed that it was the custom of the Spanish Government to herd hundreds of families together in inadequate quarters, starving them until they have been more than decimated by disease. He expressed the hope that the Committee on Foreign Relations would act promptly upon the amendment so that the Senate could have an opportunity to vote upon it. The amendment is as follows;

"That a condition of public war between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Senator Allen said that he desired to have the amendment made a part of the Diplomatic bill, so that the House of Representatives might have an opportunity to vote upon the proposition and not be stifled by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of that body or by other influences.

Senator Hale said the amendment proposed was subject to a point of order, even though it should be reported by the Foreign Relations committee, as it was general legislation.

"Do you know of any appropriation bill passed in the last few years," inquired Senator Allen, "that has not carried with it general legislation?"

Senator Hale replied that much matter was put into appropriation bills by unanimous consent that would be subject to a point of order. "Under the rules of the Senate and under those of the House—which are very strict—general legislation does not belong upon appropriation bills," he said.

Senator Cannon, Utah, then offered the following resolution, which he asked to lie over until to-morrow, when he would submit some remarks upon it.

"WHEREAS, The people of the republic of Cuba are, and of right, ought to be free and independent; and

"WHEREAS, The continuance of the barbarous warfare of Spain in her attempt to subjugate the patriots of that republic is in violation of the law of humanity, is a menace to the freedom and progress of the people of the Western Hemisphere, and is full justification for a demand by the Government of the United States that Spain shall withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and shall leave that republic and her people to their enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; therefore, be it.

"*Resolved*, by the Senate, that the President of the United States is urged to notify the Kingdom of Spain that if Spain shall fail to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba on or before the fourth day of March, 1898, the government of the United States will on that date recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots and will within ninety days thereafter assert the independence of the republic of Cuba."

Senator Mason, Illinois, kept the Cuban ball rolling by offering another resolution giving notice that he would to-morrow at the conclusion of Senator Cannon's remarks address the Senate upon the resolution. His resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to notify Spain and the insurgents of Cuba that the war (so-called) must at once cease and be discontinued, and that the United States of America hereby declare and will maintain peace on the island of Cuba."

The resolution of Senator Mason was preceded by the following preamble:

"WHEREAS, The war between Spain and the insurgents of Cuba has continued until all Christendom is shocked by its barbarities. Pretended autonomy has been offered by Spain and refused by the Cubans in arms. The Spanish as a war measure, burned the homes and drove the women and children (since known as concentradoes) into fortified towns, where some of them have been starved, others have been murdered, and women and children have been debauched and treated beyond the power of language to describe. Daughters of insurgent soldiers have been sold into houses of infamy and boys of tender years have been shot as spies, under the form of civilized war. American citizens have been driven into the towns and refused an opportunity to work, and left to starve, as a part of the Spanish war measure, until we were compelled to take, by appropriating funds of the people of the United States, large sums of money to feed and clothe our citizens, and to return them to our country, and now has the Spanish war measure of concentration continued so far that the concentradoes are unfed and starving, naked and filthy, insomuch that disease and death are among them and has spread into our own country. Hundreds of thousands have perished in this way and by this means. The unholy work of extermination goes on, the slaughter of innocents and non-combatants goes on, the flag of truce has been abandoned and extermination or independence of the insurgents must be the final outcome. The people of the United States are sending money, food and clothing to Cuba to aid the dying Cubans which ought to be furnished by Spain, for the reason that the concentradoes are the legitimate wards of Spain, having been put in their present starving condition as a Spanish war measure, and their care would devolve upon Spain, and would so be regarded by every civilized nation in the world. Under the present charity-seeking of the administration charitably disposed citizens of the United States cannot contribute money, medicine, food, or clothing to the insurgents in the field or hospital, and should any attempt be made to do so it would be captured and prevented by order of the government of the United States. All parties declared before the last election in favor of the independence of Cuba, and the Republican party emphasized its opinion as follows:

"'From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battles of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression. And our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use her influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.'—[Cuban plank in the Republican platform adopted by the Republican national convention at St. Louis, June 16th, 1896.]

"The people of the United States do not seek to acquire title to Cuba, nor do they seek to gain advantage in any way, directly or indirectly, of any nation by reason of this barbarism called war. They do not complain of our loss of trade with Cuba and have patiently borne the assault on the health of the people by the filth of Spanish rule in Cuba. They seek no redress for loss of business or health or money. They have patiently waited, not wishing (even indirectly) to interfere with the affairs of other nations, until the stench on our very borders has passed endurance and the barbarous situation in Cuba has become a stain upon our continent and a blot upon our Christian civilization. The people of the United States, demanding no personal profit, having no fear and seeking no favor, clear and conscious as to the justice of our position, do, in the presence of the civilized nations of the world and in the name of justice and liberty, demand that the so-called war in Cuba must cease."

The right of Hon. Henry W. Corbett to a seat in the Senate from Oregon occupied the Senate's attention for two hours. Senator Chandler speaking in favor of seating the claimant. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in executive session.

At 5.30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House to-day entered upon the consideration of the Aldrich-Plowman contested election case from the Fourth Alabama district. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the Republican contestant, on the ground of conspiracy, an allegation vigorously denied by the Democratic minority. Mr. Plowman's plurality on the face of there turns was 2,997. The majority revised the figures so as to give Aldrich a plurality of 342.

Mr. Taylor, Republican, Ohio, chairman of elections committee No. 1, who opened the debate with an elaborate argument in favor of sustaining the majority report, deplored the fact that a partisan body was called upon to pass upon an election case, but in this particular instance, he said, there had been no draft upon his political prejudices. He explained the Alabama election laws, which, he said, could not have been framed more effectively to encourage fraud and thwart the people's will. The illiterate voter, he said, was absolutely at the mercy of the ticket marker. Fraud, he said, was everywhere; not lurking or secret but bold and insolent.

Mr. Fox, Democrat, of Mississippi, presented the case of the minority, which reported that Mr. Plowman was entitled to retain his seat. He dwelt upon the fact that Aldrich was not the regular nominee of the Republican party, and was opposed on the stump by leading Republicans and Populists, and that any assumption that he commanded the full strength of the Republicans and Populists of the district was unwarranted. While there was a time, said Mr. Fox, when the magic names of Lincoln and Grant together, with a baseless fear that the domination of their former masters might again impress them into slavery, kept the negroes solid, that time had gone. Republicans of the North had no right to assume that every negro was a Republican because his skin was black. He controverted the claim that a conspiracy existed, and maintained that a revision of the returns, in accordance with testimony, would still give Plowman a plurality of 2,487.

Mr. Mann of Illinois, Republican, a member of the committee, who followed, in concluding his argument in favor of the majority report, said he had gone into the case with his prejudices in favor of the South. His people were all Southerners. But after examination of the testimony fraud was patent and he could not but condemn a condition which, by conspiracy, sought to control the Congress of the United States and legislate through fraud for the business interests of the country. He appealed to his Republican associates to vote to seat "the man who in the face of villification had the nerve and the manhood to say to the rascals who pursued him, 'I will fight you till I die.'"

Mr. Settle, Democrat, Kentucky, another member of the committee, in opening his argument said that while he feared the verdict against Mr. Plowman was already made up, he could not believe that honest men would seize upon a combination of isolated irregularities, none of which amounted to actual fraud, as a sop to conscience and vote to unseat a fellow member because he was a Democrat. Mr. Settle was very severe in his condemnation of Mr. Aldrich's tactics. His remarks were given close attention, and frequently aroused his political associates to manifestations of enthusiastic approval. Some of his sallies were applauded even by the Republicans.

Without completing his argument he yielded to a motion to adjourn, and at 5.05 P. M. the House adjourned. It is expected that a vote will be reached to-morrow.

During the early part of the session the Senate amendments to the Agricultural bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Wadsworth, Warner and Williams were appointed conferees.

ANOTHER MURDER MYSTERY.

Mutilated Body of a Man Found in East River, New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The mutilated body of a man, without a stitch of clothing on it, was found in the East river to-day. Half of the head was missing, the right leg was cut off at the hip, the left leg was cut off at the knee, and both arms were gone, having been cut off close to the shoulder.

The police think that another murder mystery, of a similar character to the recent Guldensuppe case, has been unearthed by this discovery. The man had apparently been strangled to death, stabbed with some sharp instrument, thought to be a stiletto, and then cut to pieces in the most ruthless manner.

The President has nominated Alonzo C. Yates, of Virginia, to be consul at Patras, Greece, and Morgan Treat to be marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia.

THE NATURE OF SPAIN'S REPLY.

State Department at Washington Denies Reports That It Has Created a Sensation.

ITS SUBSTANCE NOT KNOWN.

Minister Woodford's Note to the Spanish Government Relates to the Question of Filibustering and Efforts Made to Suppress It.

By Telegraph to The Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—It is said at the State Department that all attempts to state the nature of the Spanish reply to Minister Woodford's note of last December, at least so far as correspondence on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, are purely speculative and must be so of necessity, for the reason that up to this time the department itself does not know even the substance of the reply. This disposes of the stories that have appeared to the effect that the administration has been deeply stirred by cablegrams from Mr. Woodford relative to the Spanish answer. As a matter of fact, the subject was not discussed at all during the cabinet meeting to-day.

From a reliable quarter it was learned to day that the recent note delivered by Minister Woodford to the Spanish government, to which Madrid cables have referred, relates to the question of filibustering, and is a strong showing of what the United States has done and the amount of money the government has spent in stopping filibustering. The note was drawn out by the reply of Spain to a previous note, in which it was suggested that the Cuban insurrection gained much of its strength through filibustering parties organized and equipped in the United States and that this was one of the reasons which increased the difficulties of Spain in bringing the insurrection to a close, as was urged in Mr. Woodford's first note. This Spanish answer was given some months ago, and now Minister Woodford had rejoined with an arrayal of facts and figures, drawn from the official records of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department here, showing in detail the painstaking efforts made by the United States to stop filibustering. The statement showed an aggregate expenditure of upwards of $2,000,000 by this Government in running down filibusters, maintaining detectives, equipping vessels and searching parties. It showed, also, that the United States has been more successful in this regard than Spain, as the detailed statement shows how a large number of filibusters were apprehended, parties broken up and prosecutions carried on by the Federal authorities, while the Spanish naval force surrounding the island of Cuba has not succeeded in accomplishing equal results, the Competitor party being, it is said, the only one of any proportion which has been apprehended by the Spanish. It is understood that the showing is mainly important in its arrayal of facts and figures rather than in its controversial tone.

DENOUNCES McKINLEY.

A Letter Alleged to Have Been Written By De Lome, the Spanish Minister in Washington.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The *Press* will to-morrow say that representatives of the Cuban Junta yesterday gave out copies of a letter signed "Enrique Dupuy De Lome," who is minister of Spain in Washington and addressed to Jose Canalejas, who went to Cuba last September as Premier Sagasta's personal representative. In this letter, the Spanish minister refers to President McKinley as "weak and catering to the rabble," and as a "low politician who desires to stand well with the jingoes of his party."

The Washington correspondent of the *Press* says that when a copy of the letter was shown to DeLome he promptly pronounced it a forgery. He also says that an official of the State Department discussing the matter said:

"DeLome did not write the letter. The Cuban Junta has been imposed upon by somebody."

On the other hand, Horatio L. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, says: "We know absolutely that this letter is genuine. A man risked his life to obtain it. We do not hesitate to acknowledge that it was stolen from Canalejas. It is written on the paper of the legation. The handwriting is DeLome's and the signature is his. He may deny it until he is black in the face, but it is genuine and everybody who has seen it knows that it is. The man who stole it abstracted it from the envelope and left the latter. If he had attempted to steal the envelope he never would have gotten away with the letter."

Mr. Rubens was asked about the translation and if there was not some danger that it might be wrong. He replied: "No; the translation was made in the office by men who thoroughly understand both languages and it is as near correct as a translation can be."

"Where is the letter now?" he was asked.

"That I decline to answer."

AMERICAN FRESH FRUITS.

German Authorities Acted with Undue Precipitation in Enforcement of the Exclusion Decree.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—It is intimated that the German authorities are beginning to believe that they have acted with undue precipitation in the enforcement of the decrees excluding American fruits, and it is said that a disposition has been shown to attribute the severity of the action taken to the excessive zeal of subordinate officers stationed at the principal ports and on the frontier.

To-day Ambassador White cabled the State Department that the present importation of live plants was absolutely prohibited, but that fresh fruit not infected was being admitted freely. Inasmuch as the value of the live plants and shrubs exported from the United States to Germany last year was only a little more than $8,000, the last phase of the exclusion decree is not regarded as of very large importance.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT OPENED

Queen Victoria's Speech—Measures for Organization of Local Government in Ireland.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, February 8.—The fourth session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria and the twenty-sixth of the United Kingdom was opened, by commission, at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the customary ceremonies.

The Queen's speech was read. Her Majesty praised the courage and endurance exhibited by her troops in India and thought that the insurrection would soon be subdued.

Dealing with the proposed legislation, the speech from the throne says that measures will be introduced for the organization of a system of local government in Ireland, substantially similar to Great Britain's; to secure the increased strength and efficiency of the army, amend the present conditions of military service, to enable accused people to testify in their own defence, to facilitate the creation of municipalities in London and to prevent recognized abuses in connection with church patronage.

After the address in reply to the speech from the throne had been moved and seconded, the Earl of Kimberly, the opposition leader in the House of Lords, replied that he regarded the local government of Ireland as being one of the most important subjects of the Queen's speech, and while he regarded the Government measure favorable he was compelled to add that the Liberal party remained of the opinion that the only way to permanently satisfy Ireland was by establishing home rule.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied to Lord Kimberly. In the course of his remarks he said: "I have received spontaneous assurance from the Russian Government that any port they open in China will be open to free commerce."

The statement of the Marquis of Salisbury, it may be noted, confirms the advices of the Associated Press, of February 3rd.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Spanish Government has decided to send the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo to Havana and thence to New York.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows in North Carolina: Cheoah, Wm. R. Morgan; Edward, Howard W. Jewell; Hamrie, W. R. Stedman; Mount Zion, John M. Jones; Oakspring, Williamson Lee; Rome, Thomas T. Lee; Tiger, Fletcher Taylor; Transon, Mrs. Sinie M. Transon.

AN ENEMY OF YANKEES.

A Southern Woman Who Complained to Grant—A Feminine Oddity.

General Horace Porter gives many amusing pictures of army life in his series of papers on "Campaigning With Grant" in The Century. He tells the following story of the campaign on the North Anna in the February Century: When I recrossed the river and returned to headquarters in the evening, I found General Grant sitting in front of his tent smoking a cigar and anxious to hear the report as to the extent of the damage to the railroad. About the time I finished relating to him what had been accomplished an old woman who occupied a small house near by strolled over to headquarters, apparently bent upon having a friendly chat with the commander of the Yankee armies. The number of questions she asked showed that she was not lacking in the quality of curiosity which is supposed to be common to her sex. She wore an old fashioned calico dress about six inches too short, with the sleeves rolled up to the elbows. She had a nose so sharp that it looked as if it had been caught in the crack of a door and small gray eyes that twinkled and snapped as she spoke.

She began by nodding a familiar "How do you do?" to the general and saying in a voice which squeaked like the high notes of an E flat clarinet with a soft reed, "I believe you command all these hyah Yankees that are comin down hyah and cavortin round over this whole section of country?" The general bowed an assent, and she continued, "I'm powerful glad General Lee has been lickin you all from the Rapidan cl'ah down hyah, and that now he's got you jes' whah he wants you."

Then she drew up a camp chair alongside the general, seated herself on it and, finding that her remarks seemed to be received good naturedly, grew still more familiar and went on to say: "Yes, and afo' long Lee'll be a-chasin you all up through Pennsylvany ag'in. Was you up thah in Pennsylvany when he got aftah you all last summer?" The general had great difficulty in keeping his face straight as he replied: "Well, no; I wasn't there myself. I had some business in another direction." He did not explain to her that Vicksburg was at that time commanding something of his attention. Said she: "I notice our boys got away with lots of 'em Conestoga hosses up thah, and they brought lots of 'em back with 'em. We've got a pretty good show of 'em round this section of country, and they're jes' the best draft horses you ever see. Hope the boys'll get up thah ag'in soon and bring back some more of 'em."

The general kept on smoking his cigar and was greatly amused by the conversation. After a little while the woman went back to her house, but returned later and said: "See hyah; I'm all alone in my house, and I am kinder skeered. I expect them Yankee soldiers of yourn'll steal everything I have and murder me afo' morning if you don't give me some protection." "Oh," replied the general, "we'll see that you are not hurt," and, turning to Lieutenant Dunn of the staff, he said: "Dunn, you had better go and stay in the old lady's house tonight. You can probably make yourself more comfortable there than in camp anyhow, and I don't want her to be frightened."

Dunn followed the old woman rather reluctantly to her house and played guardian angel to her till the next morning.

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Metropolitan Barbers—Myself and assistant are just from Greater New York. We can give you all the latest Metropolitan styles in Hair Dressing. Hair Cut and Shampoo 20 cents, each; Shave 10 cents. Wm. Tienken, 105 Princess street. feb 2 tf

Housekeepers Take Notice—Fine lot of Turkeys just received. If you are in need of A 1 Country Sausage, Liver Pudding, Chickens, Eggs, etc., etc., call on me. L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. jan 22 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia, Pa. de 18 D&W tf

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M. C. Benson, Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, is prepared to handle all classes of Country Produce, and solicits the same. Beef, Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. jan 22 tf

Notice—I will lend you Money, or stand your Bond—Houses and Lots for sale on installments of 50c and up. Aquilla J. Marshall, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 214 Princess Street. jan 16 1'm

H. J. Bierman, the wide awake Commission Merchant, handles everything in the produce line; also Hides, Furs, Wool, Wax, Pork, Beef, etc., 105 South Front street. Best stand in the city. Give him a trial. jan 5 tf

Money Made and time saved by new process for Parching Peanuts. I can roast large quantities at a time. It will pay you to let me roast for you. Write for particulars. A. E. Blake Wilmington, N. C. de 23 tf

Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Big Hominy, N. C. Head Rice, Choice Hay, and all kinds of Feed; lowest prices. Jno. S. McEachern. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. de 9 tf

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the pasture or the stall, the cattle which furnish our supply of meats—this applies to mutton and everything else in our stock as well—are well conditioned, healthy and properly fattened. It goes without saying, then, that you get only good meats here.

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300 Bales Hay.
740 Bushels Oats.
25 Bags Wheat Bran.
15 Barrels Vinegar.
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"	"	6.75	"	"	"	5.50
"	"	5.00	"	"	"	4.25
Our	Regular	8.50	Wool	Blankets	"	6.50
"	"	7.00	"	"	"	5.50
"	"	4.50	"	"	"	3.50
Our	Regular	2.50	Cotton	Comforters	"	1.75
"	"	1.75	"	"	"	1.30
"	"	1.50	"	"	"	1.15
"	"	1.25	"	"	"	1.00
Our	Regular	1.50	Gents'	Underwear	"	1.25
"	"	1.25	"	"	"	1.00
"	"	1.00	"	"	"	85
Our	Regular	75	Ladies	Ribbed Underwear		50
"	"	50	"	"	"	39

Ten per cent. discount on Children's Underwear. Ladies' and Children's Wraps AT COST.
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